

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

HISTORY OF

THE OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

PREFACE

The history of the Office of Student Affairs of The Ohio State University is compiled in various historical documents which are included in Part I and Part II of the History of the Office of Student Affairs. The first document describes the evolution of the student personnel administration at The Ohio State University by viewing the chronological development of the area as a whole and then focusing on functional areas of traditional student personnel administration which relate specifically to general administration and student life in a university setting.

The document entitled, "Personnel Student Administration - 1873-1970," was written by Mr. Thomas C. Sawyer, an administrative intern in the Office of Student Affairs. Mr. Sawyer earned his Bachelor of Art and Master of Art degrees from The Ohio State University and is currently enrolled in a Doctor of Philosophy program at the University of Wisconsin.

Basically, this history shows groupings of people, programs, procedures, and policies that have coalesced--organized one way, then another--around the ideal of attempting to further enrich the student's opportunities to develop most fully as an individual, . . . to derive as much as he can from the University environment in which he spends so few years.

Following the section on Student Personnel Administration, specific documents have been prepared to cover more completely the historical development of the various administrative offices reporting through the Office of Student Affairs. The documents contained in Part I include the histories of Student Personnel Administration, Admissions Office, Department of Athletics, International Student's Office, Mershon Auditorium, Office of Student Statistical Services, and Office of University Testing. Part II contains the histories of the Ohio Union, Registrar's Office, Student Financial Aids, University Counseling Center, University Health Service, and Veterans' Center.

OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
STUDENT PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

1873 - 1970

by
Thomas C. Sawyer

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Executive Administrators

Bland L. Stradley	1944-1956
William S. Guthrie	1956-1961
John T. Bonner, Jr.	1961-1968
John T. Mount	1968-Present

Deans of Women

Deans of Men

Caroline M. Breyfogle	1912-1918
Elisabeth Conrad	1919-1926
Jessica Foster	1926
Esther Allen Gaw	1927-1943
Christine Y. Conaway	1943-1967

Joseph A. Park	1927-1952
Mylin H. Ross	1952-1967

Deans of Students

Ruth H. Weimer	1968-1969
Kenneth L. Bader	1969-Present

ORGANIZATIONAL EVOLUTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Ingredients of Personnel Administration Develop

During the first forty years of the University, its President administered routine student personnel functions while the University YMCA, after 1883, initiated and carried out many programs and services essential to student welfare and development. President W. H. Scott reported in 1890, "when a girl was taken suddenly ill, I have much more than once given my private office for such purposes." The "Rules for Students" of 1901-02 specified that students had to obtain either prior permission of the President for absences or had to seek his excuse upon returning to class. At the turn of the century, the President was also personally involved in recording all student addresses, approving "public gatherings" on campus, and dealing with those who violated the "no smoking" prohibition on campus.

The YMCA was concurrently active in sponsoring and organizing the University welcome for freshmen ("during August, 900 letters of welcome were sent to incoming freshmen by upperclassmen who had agreed before leaving school to act as their big brothers") including the President's Welcome address. It also found housing for students, made short term loans to them, and placed students in jobs. "The Employment Service has given out jobs totaling \$42,000. We have obtained rooms for 75% of the out-of-town students, sponsored a Mother's Day at which the President spoke, and had a freshman council with a membership of 35." One of the "Y's" largest projects was providing freshman advisor-assistants to freshmen students.

The forty years after 1890 encompassed the creation of a multitude of student personnel services and functions. In 1890, the Athletic Board was founded; and in 1906, the Athletic and Physical Education department was established, the head of which was designated also as "director of recreation and the gym." A year previously, 1905, The Entrance Board was organized and followed three years later by the founding of the student health service, the "Emergency Medical Service."

The first Union was built in 1910; and in 1911, its Controlling Board formed and allotted space to house student organization offices. The next year several more personnel functions were institutionalized with the establishment of the Director of Athletics and a Dean of Women.

Through its history, the Dean of Women's office would be responsible for numerous functions: the welfare, safety and security of women students; housing women; their hours of return; advising student activities and sororities; administering Pomerene woman's union; enforcing and adjudicating regulations governing women's behavior; counseling and reference services; recording personal information about women, evaluating and recommending them; providing parental contact via the Mother's Clubs; and orienting new women students. All those who served as Dean seemed to conceptualize their roles in the same way as Dean Conaway once said, "The Dean is responsible for the out-of-class experiences of the woman student and those programs important to her full development as a poised mature person. "

In 1918, the Board of Trustees further refined the health service, labeling it, "Student Health Service, " and making this office directly responsible to the President. In 1920, the Dean of Women's housing duties became so numerous that she appointed a full-time housing assistant, the beginnings of her staff yet to develop fully. Two years later, the too-often indebted and inaccurate financial accountings of student groups caused the Board of Trustees to establish the Auditor of Student Organizations. The same year, the long-requested Pomerene Woman's Union was built; and another staff began to grow--the University Examiner's role was established to relieve faculty of the administrative burdens of admitting students. In 1924, residence hall management began with the appointment of the first superintendent of residence halls.

Three years after that another most significant appointment was made--a Student Counselor for Men--later titled "Dean of Men. " His roles would grow to encompass counseling; advising student organizations and fraternities; managing housing and implementing residence programming; administering veterans' and international students' programs; student auditing; recognition and stimulation of academic achievement; orienting new freshmen; recommending students for jobs and further education; and securing for them financial aid and employment. With his appointment, the University Loan Committee was formed composed of the Deans of Men and Women and Assistant to the President. Auditing was also attached to the Dean of Men's Office at this time. Additionally, a Director of Student Activities in the Ohio Union was also named.

Just a year later, as a result of President Rightmire's concern for providing individual attention to student needs, and subsequent study on that subject, Junior Deans were established in the colleges to focus especially on underclassmen's needs. Also in 1928, the Student Health

Service became a responsibility of the College of Medicine. In 1930, the President requested the Ohio Union to take over the "Men's Employment Bureau" from the YMCA. Two years after that, the administration acted again in personnel: the Committee on Student Affairs, formed in 1923, began supervision of student publications.

To provide coordination and mutually beneficial information about expanding personnel services, President Rightmire formed the Student Personnel Council on October 24, 1934. In this year also, the University Health Service was "transferred" once again from the administration of the Medical School to that of the President.

In 1936, the Student Employment Service was made a separate entity responsible directly to the President, but a year later it was transferred to the Dean of Men's province. The Mother's Clubs were also begun as had similar groups for the "Dads" been established ten years before.

With the beginnings of dormitory construction, the administration perceived the need to explicate who should be responsible for various facets of dormitory operation. Such an outlining of responsibility was expressed by the Board in 1939. Also at that juncture, it set up the structure for residence hall policy and decision making in its creation of the Housing Council.

The Dean of Men drew additional responsibility when he was designated Coordinator of the Selective Service processing and counseling that began on a huge scale in 1941. While he helped men plan military futures, the creation of the Occupational Opportunities Service in the same year provided a whole staff of vocational counselors. The next year marked the formation of the Publications Board.

As the reader has probably noted, up to this period all existing personnel offices reported directly to the President. The student personnel offices had not formed as an administration area with area-level executive coordination. As President Bevis noted in 1944,

"While Ohio State as both a land-grant college and a state university has a mandate for public service and research as well as for classroom instruction, the welfare and progress of the student is the University's most important concern.

With the rapid growth of the University, it has been increasingly evident that the whole area of student relationships was in need of better coordination. The agencies dealing with student affairs have been coordinated only by the fact they reported to the President directly, and the attention he was able to give them was often inadequate. "

Thus, President Bevis recommended that an area of Student Relations be formed with a Vice President appointed to coordinate the offices within it:

The Dean of Women	Student Health Service
The Dean of Men	Occupational Opportunities Service
Admissions	Registrar

Also, Student Employment became a separate entity, "Student Financial Aids," and was transferred to the new area from its former position in the Dean of Men's office. Veterans' affairs, and liaison with international students were assumed by the Assistant to the Vice President.

In 1945-46, the Social Board was created to make policies for and aid in social programming. The Veterans' Center also became a separate entity within the area, and an Athletic Director was also appointed.

The following year a freshman orientation program began in the Occupational Opportunities Service which was the forerunner of such sessions soon to be required of all freshmen.

Vice President Stradley had been coordinating religious programs himself since 1943, but with the great increase in duties, he appointed a "Counselor for Religious Activities" in 1948-49, who became the Coordinator of Religious Activities in 1949-50, and was named Director of the Religious Affairs Center in 1957-58.

With the opening of the new Union in 1951, Pomerene's usefulness as a Union gradually declined. The new Ohio Union student programming was designated as an area of Student Relations beginning in 1951-52.

With construction underway for new residence halls, the Dean of Women established a staff member responsible for hall management so that other staff members were more free for "personnel work" in 1954.

In 1956-57, when Executive Dean William Guthrie replaced Vice President Stradley in the area, new University President Novice G. Fawcett reorganized the administration. Admissions and the Registrar were assigned to the Office of Special Services, while the International Students Office, the Religious Affairs Center, and Student Auditing were established as separate offices under Dean Guthrie. The Orientation Programs Office also had developed that year.

A year later, the Athletic Department was brought into the area as was a new assistant dean who would serve both Personnel Deans in disciplinary investigations. Thus, in 1958, Student Relations consisted of:

Dean of Women	Student Auditing
Dean of Men	Student Financial Aids
Counseling and Testing	International Student Center
Ohio Union Programs	Health Service
Orientation Programs	Veterans' Center
Religious Affairs Center	Athletic Department

By 1959, new men's residence halls were being built, and the program and management staff were developed for hall operation in the Dean of Men's office.

The next changes in structure occurred in 1962-63 when New Executive Dean John T. Bonner removed the orientation and testing functions from University Counseling... and established "Orientation and Testing," a separate new office. A year later the Student Publications Board was removed from the jurisdiction of the Journalism School and made a full responsibility of Student Relations. When this change occurred, Dean Bonner hired a professional publications adviser to work with students.

In 1964-65, a most significant procedural change was made. Disposition of discipline cases was decentralized from the Personnel Deans offices... and made the responsibility of the college office of the student involved.

In 1966-67, the Deans of Men and Women retired, and the decision was made to retire their respective offices also. Executive Dean Bonner, instead of appointing another Dean of Women... and Men reorganized their former responsibilities along coeducational, functional lines.

First, an Associate Dean was established to administer programs and activities. This subarea included one Assistant Dean each for: fraternities, sororities, organizations, social programming, town students,

residence hall programming (2), and off-campus programming. Also under this jurisdiction were included Union programs, Student Auditing, Religious Affairs, and the Student Personnel Assistant Program.

Second, an Associate Dean was designated to coordinate and direct all housing management. This Dean was assisted by three assistant directors as well as an Associate Director of the housing office-- plus three coordinating area directors and respective hall heads.

Third, an Associate Dean was assigned to coordinate disciplinary processes.

These reorganizations, Dean Bonner claimed, were made "to relate better to present-day needs of students with greater efficiency and economy." He claimed organizing personnel services/programs by sex rather than by function was "an unnatural division" and was not consistent with "coeducational life patterns of modern society." Thus, in 1967, Student Relations consisted of the three Associate Deans, and the Directors of the Student Health Service, Athletics, Ohio Union, Counseling Center, Orientation and Testing, Student Financial Aids, and the International Student Center.

Only one year later President Fawcett reorganized Student Relations as "Student Affairs" under the leadership of Vice President John T. Mount. President Fawcett said, "It should also be noted that the University's rapid growth in student population now required a careful restructuring of the Office of Student Relations and an appropriate incorporation into that office of the administrative functions whereby students are admitted to the University and registered in University courses. In view of the increased numbers of students and the growing capability of students to undertake active leadership roles in the University community, I believe that the entire administrative area of student affairs must be given a new organizational emphasis and that a new position should be created: Vice President for Student Affairs, in the place of the present Executive Dean for Student Relations, as testimony to the continuing deep concern which the University feels for the student and all those matters which specifically concern his welfare."

As did his predecessors, Mr. Mount, too, reorganized. Personnel programming was reorganized under the leadership of a "Dean of Students" and an Associate Dean. Under the Dean's responsibility were the Counseling Center, International Student Adviser, Assistant Dean for Student and Parent Orientation, Assistant Deans and Area Directors for Hall programming, an Assistant Dean for Town Students, and one for Rooming Houses. Under the Associate Dean were Assistant Deans for Fraternities, Sororities, and Student Organizations, the Director of Religious Affairs, and Advisor to Student Publications. Student Auditing and the Ohio Union Program Director also reported through the Associate Dean.

Housing was placed under the responsibility of a "Director," and his staff was reorganized to 1) provide him with greater management support, and 2) make more explicit the division of "labor" between programming and management.

Comprising the Vice President's new "Cabinet" were the Dean of Students, Director of Student Financial Aids, the Director of Athletics, the Ohio Union Director, the Director of Admissions, the Registrar, the Director of the Student Health Service, Housing Director, and a new position--Executive Dean of Student Statistical Services. Testing was reorganized under the department of "Evaluation" which reported, with the Mershon manager to the Executive Dean. A Special Assistant for Minority Students and two staff assistants to the Vice President were also parts of the newly structured area.

Mr. Mount said the reorganization was designed to "sharpen lines of responsibility" so that students would know "where to go to present a problem or obtain an answer." He said coeducationally oriented organization was "more functional" in "rendering educationally oriented services to aid students' mental, physical, intellectual and social development."

STUDENT HOUSING IN THE BEGINNINGS

"...the song and dance could be heard and seen almost every Saturday night..."

The University's first dormitory consisted of several curtained-off spaces in University Hall. With the completion of the Hall in 1873, a dormitory area was arranged by dividing a large part of the first floor into smaller "rooms"--hardly more than cubby holes with muslin-curtain partitions. Three bachelor faculty members lived on the third floor of the building, and Professor T. C. Mendenhall, his wife, and son lived on the first floor. Since no eating places

were available near campus, a "college" commons was established: a dining room in the basement of the east wing. One student said,

... "the hash was prepared in one of the basement rooms. The next room east of this was our dining area. Here also, though we had but two or three young ladies, the song and dance could be heard and seen almost every Saturday night. The room just above our dorm and dance hall had been partitioned off by curtains into six apartments each of which would accommodate two students. And a jollier more rollicking set of students could not be found anywhere. "

The University expanded its primitive housing facilities the next year. The President's first Annual Report noted that an architect had been requested to furnish a plan for a college boarding house to accommodate 150. In April, 1872, this request was modified when the Board of Trustees authorized the college executive committee to erect a boarding house to accommodate 75 students. Nothing materialized from this action nor from a Board invitation for private persons to propose suggestions for supplying rooms and board for students.

Finally, in 1874, the Board recognized that "from the first opening of college, there's been a constant demand for such accommodations as would lessen the expense of an education for students by enabling them to board themselves. Although in the opinion of some of the Board, it is doubtful if much advantage is to be gained for students by these means... yet willing to aid this meritorious class of students," the Board decided at the July, 1874 meeting "to try the experiment and ordered that a mess house for accommodation of 20 be erected." Report of Trustees, 1874

Ultimately, two dormitories were built, the North Dorm in 1874 with a capacity of 70, and south Dorm in 1875 which housed 20 in ten rooms. North, according to Board reports, "filled the demand for such accommodations which would reduce student expenses by enabling students to board themselves." Two years after South Dorm was built, Trustees ordered "a dorm bathroom with its pipes and pumps put into efficient order." Students, the Board noted, should have the privilege of bath one day each week, if desired, for bathing. Students needed special recommendations to the President to be admitted to either of the Dorms.

Dorms functioned well, and their occupants utilized their new homes without incidents, as President Scott noted, "To students occupying the college dorm, a large measure of liberty is accorded and there are doubtless occasional abuses of this liberty, but no system is able to forestall the waste of time and opportunity." (1875) Further, President Scott noting that "the management of the dorms is placed in the hands of the President of the University by the Board (1882)" said that, "I had no occasion for discipline. In fact, the amount of care involved in the management of the dorms is really trifling."

No sooner had the University provided men's housing than the comparatively few (seven) women students petitioned for a women's boarding hall. President Scott endorsed the petition, claiming, "It's simply unjust to impose upon young ladies the necessity of higher expenses in obtaining their education than young men are required to pay." He added though that the prevailing attitude in higher education at that time was--"college was not a place for women." Actually, the Board of Trustees noted the need for accommodating a growing number of women in 1875 but took no action to supply them with dorms. The President suggested a hall be built for women again in 1889, "It's not fair to say if women can't endure University work under present and usual conditions, let them go elsewhere." He argued that women's needs should be recognized as unique. "The disposition of the woman is different from that of the man. The nerves are usually high strung, but if these characteristics are understood and provisions made accordingly, there is little reason why University life should impair the life of an average girl. Anything which goes to make them more womanly and which tends to develop their physical, mental and moral motives into a harmonious whole is worthy of consideration by both educators and administrators."

Evidently, not only was there no perceived need for woman's housing in many educators' minds, but many questioned whether women should even be a part of higher education. A year later, President Orton pressed his argument, "Some means of caring for young women is one crying need for our University life." They have to find houses among a shifting class of boarding housekeepers, most of whom have rarely had special training for their vocation and are simply following it as a means of livelihood." He suggested a remedy--a building to house approximately forty, "which would do much to increase the popularity of the University with women and with the public in general." The President stressed, "it ought to bring to the University a touch of home life which is now quite lacking."

President Canfield was also concerned about the need for additional new buildings in 1895 but had some doubt about a proposal for a women's dorm which, he observed, "had been tried elsewhere without success in state institutions." The next building priority, he asserted, was "a good drill hall and gym combined." And so...for the next several years no University women's housing facility materialized. Only an observer could assert with certainty why one was not built; however the writer can infer with some degree of certainty that lack of such construction can be explained in large part because: A) Some University policy makers simply didn't see the need for such housing. Indeed, whether or not the woman would have a student role in higher education was questioned at this juncture. B) Others felt that there was a need but that it was well below the priority of other building requirements of the young college and its limited expansion resources.

These views seemed to predominate less as years passed. President William Oxley Thompson's first Annual Report emphasized the need for a woman's building, "a need apparent to everyone." He claimed lack of such a facility hindered women's attendance and had turned away many probable women students. Throughout 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, the President pressed for facilities for women. Said President Thompson, "It would seem that when a state has provided the means for education, it might be well to make them more available."

Finally, on August 8, 1907, through some combination of executive inclination, follow through, and financial availability, the Board authorized Oxley Hall's construction. The first woman's residence hall, providing spaces for 81 women, was completed September 19, 1908. As the reader will see, the first hall the University built engendered difficulties similar to those incurred in constructing the last ones.

"The Trustees had trouble with plans for the new women's dorm. Several sets of plans were prepared, but when bids were opened, they exceeded the estimates. It became necessary to revise plans and re-advertise for bids. At one stage, the Board of Trustees directed that Oxley Hall be erected at the northwest corner of Neil and 11th avenues, but in the end Oxley Hall was built on the east side of Neil, north of 11th Avenue.

Soon after the completion and occupancy of Oxley Hall, President Thompson noted the 75 students in Oxley Hall were "entirely without supervision." He pointed out the deterioration and necessary demolishing of North Dorm asserted the continuing need for housing

for all students, and, in 1911, he presented to the Board a plan for additional dormitories. No action was taken on his proposal.

The following year was a significant one for housing and student personnel administration at the University. A permanent University architect was named to design and erect all buildings...the Alumni Association began serious efforts in pressing for University Housing... and a Dean of Women was appointed to be responsible for general welfare, needs, and housing of women students.

Early in 1912, under the leadership of Alumni Association President Halbert Edwin Lane, many alumni were involved in demonstrating the need for housing and formulating a plan to fund the construction they proposed. On June 12, a special Board committee reported on its conference with the Alumni Board of Visitors Housing Committee and was instructed to consult with the Attorney General to determine if the plan was legally feasible. The proposal, basically, suggested that the alumni incorporate as shareholders to loan money to the University for dormitory erection. Money would be derived through issuing and selling bonds to alumni. This plan was approved by the Attorney General, the Board of Trustees, and the 80th General Assembly, which in 1913 passed Senate Bill 237--The 1913 Enabling Act... 1) permitting University alumni to present to the State of Ohio buildings for housing, and 2) authorizing Trustees to enter into contract for such purposes. As a result, the University architect presented preliminary plans for construction, and the Board of Trustees provided a committee to prepare a contract with the Alumni Association for the building.

Such provision heeded the housing pleas of: A) the 1912 Women's Council petition to the President and Board of Trustees:

"Of the 700 women enrolled, at least 200 (30 percent) are non-residents. All except 75 whom Oxley accommodates are obliged to live wherever they can find a room...and are entirely without supervision. The Women's Council has earnestly tried to find suitable lodging for them by attempting cooperation with various landladies for the segregation of women students...but because of the lack of ability of the Council to enforce its authority and because of insufficient members' time to devote to such an important undertaking, the movement failed."

B) The Alumnae Club petition, for more housing and a Dean of Women to have directive power over halls, "houses where women lodge."

C) Continuous demonstration of housing needs by the Dean of Women, e. g., "The majority of out-of-town women are living not in University-built dorms but in neighborhood private houses." (1913-1916)

Yet, the alumni plan never came to fruition. Association minutes in the Alumni Monthly record that, "it was agreed by the Association to work out the dorm problem along entirely different lines--namely, by asking the legislature for a special appropriation for dorms. This is quite contrary to the scheme originally projected by the Board of Visitors--involving virtually loaning of money by alumni." The Monthly minutes and comments imply that failure of Board of Visitor Housing Committee members to follow through on their original idea was prime reason for its failure to effect any construction. So, alumni efforts for generating building funds failed, and focused instead on intensified legislative lobbying.

Meanwhile, with sparse University facilities, students turned almost exclusively to rooming houses, boarding houses, and private homes for residence.

In 1918, the Dean of Women noted that the first contracts between landlord and students) outlining housing mutual agreements and obligations were developed. Both the Dean and YMCA listed room availability for women and men, and the Dean reported in 1920 that her office and the YMCA attempted to see every room listed with them. And...the President continued to take an active, direct, and personal part in housing operation. For example, he ruled on exceptions from the Dean's policy that no girls should live where men students resided. One such request illustrates those he considered:

"She lives with her sister who takes in two men. This is an exceptional case as it is a five-room flat and the girl has to sleep in the parlor downstairs. Men go through the kitchen to the stairs in the dining room. The girl and her sister claim this is the only way she can meet the expense of a University course and she is not given to having beaux." October 14, 1916

The Dean emphasized continuously to the President the need for housing, reiterating the theme she did in 1923, "The growth of the University has involved allowing students to live in too-crowded and substandard conditions. A major problem is that houses are advertised as suitable when they are not." She cited the need for supervision of men's housing too, stating that housing of women "will never be what it should, until men's is more adequate."

Dean Breyfogle and her successors, in many letters and reports, constantly pushed for more women's facilities (e. g. letters to President Thompson of December 11, 1914; June 7, 1915, etc.) In 1920, with little relief from housing needs in sight, the Dean of Women requested a housing assistant to procure, inspect, and supervise rooming houses for women. Hopes for University residences increased in January, 1919, when Ohio Governor Cox recommended that the Legislature include a provision for dormitory funding in its allocations for University buildings.

However, President Thompson reported in 1920 that inasmuch as the Trustees felt "teaching facilities were most imperative in a state university, they declined to request legislation for dormitories." In fact, on April 6, 1920, "in view of prevailing high cost of materials and constantly advancing prices with resulting excessive costs of construction," the Trustees delayed dorm construction by noting, "proper protection of state interests require that money now appropriated and available for construction not be expended... that all building be abandoned until industrial conditions warrant." Finally, in 1922, the Board changed its policy; and, concurrently, House Bill 325 passed the General Assembly providing funds "for construction of the necessary buildings at state-supported institutions," including a much needed dorm for women, Mack Hall. Bids for Mack Hall were approved on March 27, 1922, and the hall housing 237 was completed on January 7, 1924. University responsibility for housing students was further increased in 1923 when President Thompson noted it was the specific duty of the Dean of Women "to provide satisfactory housing for those not in dormitories."

Throughout the twenties, the Dean noted housing conditions were improving. "We are able to get houses distinctly maintained for women... there has been progress with standardization of prices and more cooperation in observing WSGA rules in the rooming houses." She pointed out that chief difficulties were caused by rooming houses "which usually accommodate men and then take in women at dull times in the year." In 1925, the first housemother to "represent" the Dean's office assumed residence in a sorority.

By 1927, both University halls were full; Westminster, a private hall, had been enlarged from 22 to 85 spaces; Neil Hall, another private hall, housed 140; and 45 private homes were used for housing. Further, the Dean's office compiled and printed a housing booklet containing a complete list of available rooming houses. Even with these efforts, not enough suitable housing was available to fulfill student needs, and the Dean of Women kept telling the President that. However, President Rightmire, as evidenced in his 1926, 1927, 1928 correspondence, was not receptive to further construction. For example, the Miami University president often wrote President Rightmire soliciting support for legislative funds for dormitory construction. President Rightmire replied, "...have no present intention to approach the legislature for money for that purpose... The provision of dormitories adequate for housing men is impossible, and, therefore, I have heard of no enthusiasm in very recent years about providing dorms for men." (July 17, 1926) "Providing dorms here is practically a hopeless matter because of the vast number of students to be accommodated. And, as far as dorms for boys are concerned, we should have difficulty in finding land on which to place them, even if we might obtain them." (February 17, 1927) In a February 9, 1929, letter from Dean Gaw to President Rightmire, the need for housing was again cited to which he responded, in essence, "let's wait."

Though the University's first housing was for men, its residence provisions for the first five decades had been for women. In 1927, however, a Student Counselor was established which in two years became the Office of the Dean of Men. In 1929, a Housing Assistant became a part of this office to secure and inspect campus housing and see that men students were aware of it. In July, the Men's Housing Bureau was established which institutionalized 1) the inspection and procurement of rooms, 2) the compilation of these availabilities into lists and, 3) the publication and distribution of the lists. The office also served to adjudicate and arbitrate disputes between landlords and students. Mr. J. P. Milligan, the first Housing Assistant, stated at the end of his first year of work, "No house will be approved next year unless it has first received a Rooming House permit from the City Health Board. With a steadily increasing enrollment, we are rapidly approaching the place where no more desirable rooms will be available in the University District. The answer to this, of course, is dormitories under University supervision. I hope that we can in the near future make a beginning on a men's dorm program."

While the University took concrete steps to aid men find adequate housing, it increased its own facilities for women by leasing Neil Hall from private owners. Adding this capacity of 140 spaces doubled dormitory facilities for women and led to adoption of the policy requiring freshmen women to be housed in the (three) residence halls, if at all possible. The Neil Hall acquisition grew out of what President Rightmire called, "The University's solicitude for comfort, safety, and satisfaction of young female students." The University now had accommodations for 450. In 1931, the policy of housing only freshmen women in the dorms was reasserted by both Dean Gaw and President Rightmire.

In 1932, another housing policy was formulated--City Board of Health permits were made a prerequisite to Rooming House registrations by the Deans. Additionally, Dean Park advocated that the faculty adopt a rule "providing penalties for those students who tried to avoid payment of their debts to householders." When the faculty passed this rule (252), he claimed it was "the most constructive step the University had taken in promoting the housing of its men students since the Housing Bureau had been in existence." Not only would the rule lead to the improvement of housing facilities, he said, but it would improve the "householders' attitude toward the University."

Since Ohio State's beginning, student enrollment had increased each year with only a few exceptions. During the depression years, the trend was reversed. Enrollment fell, reaching a low in 1933-34. Many of the men that were students in this era simply had to have extraordinarily low-cost housing or their meager economic resources simply would not sustain them as students. The complete lack of University men's residences became even more blatant and the men's housing need became drastic. Consequently, Dean Park canvassed the University to find a facility that might be converted into a "dorm" where low-cost housing could be provided for men with great economic need and academic capability. With the cooperation of the Athletic Department, the Southwest Tower of the Stadium was vacated and equipped with minor changes in heating and lighting for the 75-man capacity. A Committee* was formed to select residents and later supervise the operation of the first University men's housing, "The Tower Club." Fifty new and twenty-five currently enrolled students were chosen for this free lodging based upon need, scholarship, and previous leadership in school and home communities. Operating it as a cooperative, members served as waiters, dishwashers, and janitors; and elected their own officers including an intramural manager.

*Dean of Men, Dean of Arts and Sciences College, The Controller, Ohio Union Director, and Business Manager.

President Rightmire lamented in his 1930 Report that "schemes are ever presented to the Board for financing men's or women's dorms either on or off campus, but solid financial support hasn't been available in any of the proposals. Up to the present, (dorms) have seemed financially hopeless if money for construction must come from state sources." No state funding appeared, but in 1934, the federal government provided an outright grant of \$148,000 to supplement University funds for construction providing for 1) an extension of Mack Hall to accommodate 55 more women, and 2) preparation of space in the Stadium for 100 more men. Thus, in 1935, Mack Hall had a capacity of 292 spaces and the Stadium, 185. In this same year, the locker room in the men's physical education building was cleared out and converted into a dorm for 100 men. As Dean Park noted, "Housing was thus provided for 285 men (Stadium included) with practically no cost for quarters and service." Those in the gym were dubbed "The Buckeye Club;" and they, plus the Tower Club, secured meals in the Ohio Union at very low cost.

While noting the beginnings of the University Residence Hall System, the reader should also realize the 1) substantial contribution fraternities made to housing, and 2) the high proportion of students utilizing rooming houses as campus residences. Throughout the thirties, both Deans' offices inspected and supervised as many rooming houses as possible. Many of Dean Park's comments illustrate these points:

On Fraternities: "Fraternities play a significant part in a difficult housing problem... urge that they continue to share in planning future men's housing." (1935) "It's interesting to note that (in a 1936 survey) freshmen engineering students living in fraternity houses expressed no desire to live in University-operated dorms. Because of this evident satisfaction of those in fraternity quarters and because of the splendid cooperation fraternities have given the University, it's hoped that this group will not be overlooked in the long-range housing plan of the University. It is our conviction that fraternities, properly supervised, offer the most desirable housing units for state universities." (1937)

On Rooming Houses: "Our establishment of the Director of Men's Housing has done much to alleviate housing problems... brought closer supervision and more frequent inspection." (1937)

Dean Park also advocated, in 1936, his belief that freshmen should "be limited in their selection of rooms to houses approved by the Director." Faculty Rule 252, enforcing the payment of just claims for overdue board and room fees, was administered by the Dean's offices. Although as one Assistant Dean noted, it involved "a great deal of work;" it did collect, on the average, \$5,100 yearly. This procedure helped householders feel "insured" against loss when renting to students and, hence, more likely to rent to them and cooperate with the University. Though the Deans' offices were making available more rooming houses and were making those listed higher in general quality, the housing need was still crucial. ("On the average, 350 rooming houses were inspected by both the City Health authorities and University staffers from 1936 to 1939... mimeoed lists were compiled by zones, and 1,500 such lists distributed... if they didn't come up to standard, they weren't listed... before rooms were listed head residents were told how their rooms could be improved.") Both Dean Park and Dean Gaw pointed out the need for more University provisions, "We must begin before long a system of medium-priced dorms if we are to adequately meet the problem," Dean Park emphasized. Twelve students were now applying for every one space in the Tower Clubs.

Alumni interest in meeting the housing shortage increased; and in 1936, the Alumni Association Board of Visitors requested a Committee be formulated to make a comprehensive survey of housing conditions. The Committee found "deplorable" housing conditions; and, under the leadership of Chairman Harry Drackett, it recommended new men's and women's facilities... plus a method of financing them: self-liquidating bonds sold to meet the difference between the cost of the dorms and federal grants. Their income would be used to pay off the University obligation incurred in erection. In 1936-1937, the General Assembly passed legislation enabling the University to build self-liquidating dorms, and the personnel Deans endorsed the idea of a large dorm proposal by the Alumni Board of Visitors. Therefore, in 1938, with Public Works Administration funds, and money yielded through the sale of \$830,000 worth of bonds to the State Teachers' Retirement System, The Ohio State University dormitory system expanded:

-- Baker Hall, the first residence hall built for men, was built for 550 students in 1939 and completed on May 15, 1940. Opened, September, 1940.

-- Canfield Hall, completed September, 1940, was erected to house 250 women. (Both Baker and Canfield Halls were self-liquidating). Opened September, 1940.

-- A fourth unit was added to the Stadium dorms resulting in 120 additional spaces. (A year earlier a third unit was completed, and the Buckeye Club was moved from its men's gym quarters).

Hence, in 1940 and 1941, Baker Hall housed 550 men. The Stadium Dormitory held 425, and women's capacity now totaled 734.

Meanwhile, attention was still focused on rooming houses. After the 1941 inspections had been completed, the Dean of Men's Office was convinced that 1) standards of approval and regulations covering house management needed codification, and 2) house operators as well as students alike needed education about "healthful housing standards and fair-business practices." These needs were accomplished through 1) formulation and distribution of "Householder Manual," 2) through revision of "Regulations Governing Men's Rooming Houses," and 3) through use of approval certificates to be posted in the house defining the approved number of occupants for each floor of the building. These new standards adhered to were based upon "Basic Principles of Healthful Housing" published by the American Public Health Association and data generated by studying the housing rules of some twenty Universities/Colleges. "Several universities have adopted our printed material for their own use," Dean Park said.

It should be remembered also that many of the rooming house operators constituted in toto a powerful lobby in the state legislature and in the city zoning board as well as in City Council, according to former personnel administrators, Dean Conaway and Mr. Overholt, and University Business Officers, Charles Miller and Ernest Leggett. Documentation of their assertions seems substantial. Evidence is apparent that rooming house operators used their collective influence to forestall or preclude dorm construction. For example, in February, 1941, state legislator J. C. Nailor sponsored House Bill 19 (defeated in committee) to prohibit further construction of dorms on campuses of state universities. Mr. Nailor said the bill was sponsored by private rooming house operators and claimed if dorm expansion continued, "25 to 40 million dollars worth of property will be destroyed." Baker Hall students and Stadium Dorm residents petitioned against the bill; and President Bevis commented, in March, 1941; "It is inconceivable that the welfare of these young people should be sacrificed to meet the wishes or allay fears of a few hundred owners of household property in the vicinity of our campus, not one cent of whose real estate taxes goes to support the University." The Alumni Monthly reported in March, 1941, that many rooming house operators organized into the Ohio State

Rooming House Operators and Apartments Association, 235 South Front Street. Annual dues in the amount of \$1.00 required from each member as well as additional assessments for lobbying.

Inadequate residence hall capacity persisted as a problem. Dean Gaw continually reiterated her demand for buildings specifically tailored to the demands and purposes of students. "We have to have appropriate facilities as well as staffing of professional supervisors-(1936-1937)." Dean Conaway stressed in 1943-44 the need for building living facilities for women tailored to women's needs. "Too many have to be placed in private homes and University houses. Parents of freshmen want them living where they may have the supervision of the Dean of Women and may participate in the social and educational programs under her direction in the halls." Dean Park noted, "it is a question of our being able to keep students in desirable surroundings."

The University-acquired Neil Hall in October, 1942, from its private owners who had leased the building previously to the University; however with the advent of World War II and influx of military personnel on campus for training programs, Neil Hall and every other facility on campus were provided to the Army and Navy. Dean Park supervised the student-to-military transition of all facilities and directed their operation during the war "occupation." Specifically,

1942-43

September Baker Hall housed several hundred military personnel. Stadium Dormitory began the year with 425 men, and occupancy shrunk by 50 percent by the end of Winter Quarter.

April Baker Hall was taken over entirely by the Navy. Stadium Dormitory housed 600 ASTP troops--no students.

June 12 Neil, Canfield, Mack Halls were released from women to Army personnel. Thirteen fraternity houses were rented for the Army.

1943-44

April Neil Hall, Stadium Dormitory, and the fraternities were released from military occupancy to students. Renovation of Stadium Dormitory began.

1944-45

September The Army released Canfield and Mack Halls to women and occupied the Stadium Dormitory.

May Baker Hall was released for women's occupancy.

1945-46

September The Army released Baker Hall, The Board of Trustees ordered the building provided for women.

The war years brought a continuous process of reorganizing and shifting facilities to insure that the students remaining on campus, particularly the high percentage of women, had a place to live. Such tasks--relocating women in available fraternity houses, et al--fell to the Dean of Women. The Dean of Men had to work out arrangements for military housing to the satisfaction of fraternity house corporations, University Officials, students, and the United States Army. One solace was that so few men were on campus that Dean Park could report in April, 1944, "The demand for services of the Housing Bureau has decreased to a point where beginning July 1st, it will be handled on a part-time basis."

Not for long. The University's post-war enrollment doubled in one year. The number of men quadrupled. In 1945-46, it jumped even higher.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
1943 - 1944	4649	5576	10225
1944 - 1945	4844	6704	11548
1945 - 1946	13475	8694	22169
1946 - 1947	23279	8317	31596

Although the administration had foreseen a deluge of veterans, they were not expecting its overwhelming quantity and intensity. Dean Park reported in 1945 that "our housing facilities are woefully inadequate for both men and women. The only satisfactory solution will be the construction of adequate dorm facilities. This fact is clearly recognized by the administration and we may expect action in this direction as soon as is practicable. At least 90 percent of parents we talk with would like their boys to have a dorm set up where they would be sure to get good meals regularly when they first leave home." There was also a great demand for married apartments. The Deans were so swamped with housing requests and

anticipated such large enrollment increase that great attention was focused on enrollment projections and means to find more housing space. The search for additional facilities seemed frantic but temporarily successful:

1944

The legislature appropriated an interest-free loan of \$500,000 to The Ohio State University for it to add more liveable spaces to the Stadium Dormitory. With this addition of 390 spaces, the facility could house 810.

1945-1946

- The Board of Trustees authorized application to the Federal Public Housing Authority for allotment of 500 family units and 1000 individual units for housing of veterans, "G.I. Village."

- The University secured use of Naval Air facility dorms at Port Columbus for 120 students.

- The Navy ROTC students were housed in the old Buckeye Club in the men's gym. (200 for only one year.)

- Via house-to-house canvassing, extending all the way to the north city limits; paid downtown and neighborhood newspaper advertising, appeals to civic groups, barely a sufficient amount of housing was found. Said Dean Conaway "On one day, we appealed to the public for 812 private rooms in private homes." Locating housing for married and international students was a special problem.

1946-1947

The housing need hit its most critical peak. Baker Hall, occupied during the summer by men, predominantly veterans, was turned back to occupancy by women by Board action. A group of these summer residents resorted to court action to prevent the women's occupancy, but three courts, in effect, upheld the Board action. A temporary court restraining order barred everyone from the building during the court battles, which Mrs. Conaway recalls, were during freshman week. "We were deluged with girls and their parents... they wondered if they were going to be able to live in Baker Hall (to which the Dean's office had assigned them in line with the Board ruling). If the court had ruled against the University, we just wouldn't have had anywhere to put those girls. So while I sat in court waiting to testify... here was Pomerene Lounge just full of girls and their parents... wondering where they were going to live. I tell you... nightmare wasn't the word for it."

- Dormitory singles were converted to doubles, some doubles into triples.

- "We realized," Park said, "Columbus would have to provide the greatest amount of space needed, so H-Day was planned (with the Public Relations Department) to focus attention of the entire community on the need. Appeals were made to newspapers, radio stations, churches and moving-picture houses. As a result, the entire county responded. Students found places, but were scattered all over the city."

- Permission was secured to use Fort Hayes barracks, but few students utilized that facility.

- Ninety beds were loaned to bolster fraternity housing.

- One hundred eighty-six trailers were established at the State Fair Grounds.

In January, 1947, the first of the "GI" Village Housing Project was opened, and 470 men, most from the Port Columbus Navy Station, moved in.

A fire in the Stadium construction hindered the addition of 320 spaces. The additional room would give the Stadium an increased capacity--750 on October 1, 1947.

Also at that time, the River Road dorms were completed providing 950 spaces for singles and 152 apartments for married students. The Deans' offices again sought off-campus housing. Dean Park reported, "Canvassers spent 188 hours on the street. There were places for 23 families at Buckeye Lake and thirty couples at Magnetic Springs--both 35 miles from campus." The Dean also pointed out that 125 trailers were being utilized. By September, 1948, the University received a release from the Public Housing Administration whereby all River Road housing (352 apartments and 1288 dorm units) consisting of 73 buildings were turned over to The Ohio State University. These temporary housing units would be demolished within twelve years. The River Road units would be the last temporary student housing erected by the University. Plans for the permanent residence hall system were already underway. Before outlining its growth, it seems appropriate to offer some generalizations which will enable the reader to organize facts and trends as they are built chronologically.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE RESIDENCE HALL SYSTEM

Because the development of The Ohio State University permanent residence hall system encompasses such detail, it seems best to describe this evolution by a chronological delineation of significant facts. To help the reader more clearly and easily organize and conceptualize the data denoted below, the outlining is prefaced by a summary of generalizations that information implies.

Construction - Construction of almost the entire system occurred in the fifteen years spanning 1953 to 1968. Students had only Oxley, Mack, Canfield, Baker Halls plus varying Stadium facilities until 1953. In the six years from 1953 to 1959, eight halls--Bradley, Paterson, the Canfield addition, West Baker, Siebert, Stradley, Park and Smith--were erected. In the next six-year period, another eight were built: Barrett, Halloran, Blackburn, Haverfield, Norton, Scott, Houck, and Drackett. In the 1964 to 1966 span, Nosker and Archer were constructed; and in the two years following that, Taylor, Morrill, and Lincoln were added to the system. Jones Tower, completed in 1969, was the final complement. Since 1953, all were funded through a combination of federal loans and self-liquidating bonds sold by agreement with private investment banking firms. Morrill and Lincoln were exceptions to this procedure as they were financed entirely by bonds and were not constructed as part of the dormitory system but as the third project of The Ohio State University Housing Commission. According to Vice President Leggett, this procedure enabled the University to borrow needed money at lower interest rates.

Plans and Decisions - Mr. H. D. Smith, past University architect, seemed to have formulated the first "master plan for dorms." His original idea expressed in a 1933 plan for dorms strung out along 11th Avenue was, apparently, the first such envisioning of a residence hall system. A study of housing needs by an Alumni Association Board of Visitors Committee in 1936 is also given credit for catalyzing the action that resulted in the original Canfield and Baker construction. An alumni leader of this era, Mr. Harry Drackett, was one of the first campus personalities to suggest and explain a feasible self-liquidating bond scheme for funding such construction.

In 1940, a Housing Council was formed at Board request to plan for and operate residence halls. Reading through the minutes of this body obviates that decision-making powers were in that Council which President Bevis chaired. Members of the Council plus other Ohio State University staffers authored the first "look ahead" at housing needs in a housing study circulated in 1945. Vice President Taylor, Architect Smith, and the two Personnel Deans seemed to be the predominant forces in pushing for new halls. The

Business Office usually specified when and what amount of money was available to build--and usually designated the building site and occupancy. "I can remember Vice President Taylor saying to me, 'You say what's in it, we say if we can build it.', Dean Conaway recalled. Serious initial planning went on from 1949 to 1953 with major Board authorizations coming in 1953 and 1956. After 1956, most housing decisions and plans were funneled through a Cabinet Housing Committee composed of the Executive Dean, Student Relations; the Director of Campus Planning; and the Vice President for Business and Finance. Though the Housing Council ceased to operate about 1958 to 1959, a housing advisory committee was formed at that time composed of the Associate Deans of Women and Men, the Assistant Vice President, and The University Architect plus occasional representation from the foods service. This committee, however, was "purely advisory," according to both Mr. Overholt and Dean Weimer. From the period 1958 through 1966, most of the decision making relevant to housing construction was more centralized in the Office of Business and Finance than it had been previously, members of the personnel staff assert. Annual reports show that staff from Business and Finance, the Personnel Deans' offices, Campus Planning, and the Architect's office were all involved in planning, staffing, and furnishing the halls. Obviously, it is difficult and tenuous to attempt to assign degrees of influence and participation to each of those involved in construction and decision-making processes over the years.

Loans, Enabling Legislation - The state of Ohio provided construction funds through outright appropriations or low-interest loans in 1922 (House Bill 235--\$60,000 for Mack Hall), in 1945 (House Bill 477), and in 1950 (Senate Bill 148--\$1.5 million). Enabling legislation of significance came in 1949 and 1952 which facilitated the University's legal-borrowing capability. The most significant federal legislation was in the 1950 Housing Act which set up the federal loan fund that provided a significant portion of construction funding.

Possible Impediments to Earlier Building -

- No feasible funding means or vehicles to borrow.
- A war and post-war priority on building materials.
- Administration priority on constructing other facilities first.
- Slow legislative processes. (The legislature met every two years, usually took four years to pass a bill).
- Realtors and rooming house lobbies in General Assembly and City Council (zoning) opposed to dormitory construction.

Needs - Need for housing seemed obviated by the accelerating enrollment and pleas from the personnel area--substantiated by students who really did not, at times, find suitable residences. Rooming houses declined in quality and number forcing students to look elsewhere, and Greek housing capacity was not expandable.

Timetable of Construction

1945

- General Assembly passed House Bill 477 enabling state universities to proceed with dormitory construction financed through loans from state treasury which allowed money borrowed to be paid back into general revenue fund of Ohio from dormitory income.

-- Results from study by a committee (of Vice President Stradley, Deans Conaway and Park, Architect H. D. Smith, Registrar R. B. Thompson, and T. C. Holy, Director of Bureau of Educational Research) included recommending 1) extra spaces for 1000 men and 4000 women, 2) better graduate housing, 3) temporary housing for veterans. Their report stressed the dire need for permanent housing that would increase with accelerating enrollment.

1946

- Vice President Taylor submitted a 25-year plan of development to the Board of Trustees demonstrating the need for more dorms and exploring various financing methods to house an additional 6000 men and 3350 women.

1947-1948

- The General Assembly established The Ohio State University Housing Commission (Ohio Revised Code 33.47)--composed of the President, Vice President for Business and Finance, and Board Chairman of The Ohio State University--as a legal instrumentality for construction of housing accommodations. The "Commission" was given power to issue bonds for which the state would have no obligation, the principal and interest of which would be payable only from revenue derived from the rental of the housing. When the bonds utilized would be paid off, the buildings and land acquired would revert to the University. This legislation in toto, along with other passed later, helped to legally "remove" the Ohio Constitution legal bar prohibiting the "use of the name and credit of the state, either directly or indirectly, in borrowing federal funds." The

Housing Commission would be used in 1958 to acquire Lane Manor and, later, Neil Gables (for staff housing). It would also be utilized in 1965 to fund the River Towers.

-- A special meeting of the Housing Council August 2, 1948 recorded steps taken in implementing the 1945 study of student housing needs: Vice President Taylor: "Future dormitories may be in the blueprint stage by this time next year. He suggested those dealing with dormitory planning be ready to submit specific recommendations by January 1, 1949. He thinks there should be very little talk about it because there is a great prejudice in the legislature against housing students." Both Vice President Stradley and Dean Park ordered the organization of working committees while Vice President Taylor emphasized, "The GI Village should be discontinued as soon as possible. The Stadium Clubs should revert to co-ops, and new dormitories designed for gracious living should be built."

1949-1950

- Vice President Taylor told the Board of Trustees that The Ohio State University was quite interested in applying for funds from an authority under Congressional consideration. This "authority" became Public Law 475, the College Housing Program of the Housing Act of 1950, providing a revolving fund of \$300 million for long-term, low-interest-rate loans to Universities for student-housing construction. This Act made funds available at terms liberal enough to permit schools to build self-liquidating dormitories with reasonable rentals. Loans with an amortization period of 40 years could be granted by the HHFA if the applicant could borrow from private sources at rates roughly comparable to those of the Act. At the same (May 15, 1950) Board meeting, Vice President Taylor received plans formulated by Mr. Smith in 1933 for a "giant" dorm project stretching along 11th Avenue. "In the next 25 years, it will cost about \$25 million to carry out an ideal dormitory building plan," Vice President Taylor said. During this year, the Deans reported extreme difficulty in providing married housing, and lamented the increasingly crowded conditions, especially the fact that freshmen still had to be sent to rooming houses and private homes.

- Oxley Hall was closed, and Zonta House was founded to accommodate twenty students: 50 percent international students and 50 percent United States students.

- The General Assembly passed Senate Bill 148 providing a \$1.5 million interest-free loan which aided in funding a remodeling of the Stadium Dorms.

1950-1951

- Dean Conaway recorded the long-range planning for housing under-way, and, in Housing Council, both Deans Park and Conaway were asked to submit ideas generated from staff and head-resident meetings. Additional conferences were held throughout the year with the Deans. Director of Dining Halls, Physical Plant and Business Office. In February, 1951, Student Senate appointed a committee to urge the University "to go as far as resources permit" to improve men's housing and construct new facilities.

- Dean Park closed the fairgrounds trailer camp and claimed fraternities were now providing the "best housing on campus."

1951-1952

- Again, Dean Park pointed out the contribution fraternities were making in providing residence, "fraternities furnish the best housing. I believe the course of human relations is being taught better within fraternities than anywhere else on campus. Many students feel dorms are not furnished adequately and don't wish to stay."

- Four River Road units were assigned to women, providing the first coed living on campus. "The women indicated they were happy there, and it was reported that having women present brought out the best in the men," Mrs. Conaway remarked.

1952-1953

- The Board of Trustees contemplated the proposals and studies submitted by Mr. Smith and the Housing Council, and approved them in large measure. The legislature provided enabling legislation authorizing the University to borrow from private channels. "Prior to this, there was no clear-cut authority to contract with an investment banking firm for widespread bond sales," according to E. W. Leggett, Assistant Business and Finance Vice President (1969).

- Oxley Hall was redecorated, fireproofed, and reopened for 122 women who moved from the River Road dorms.

- Bradley, Paterson Halls, and the Canfield addition were started.

1953-1954

- Alumni Association pressure for more residence halls became more intense as illustrated by an Alumni Monthly 11-page spread of photos and articles deploring the University's lack of housing and "reporting" on housing programs at other Big Ten universities. (November 15, 1953)

- The month before, the Board of Trustees had ordered the administration "to proceed with active planning for additional dorm space."

- The Dean of Men again lamented, "We've used up everything," and Registrar says "more to come." He emphasized their continuing reliance on Rooming Houses. "Obviously, we're going to have a tremendous strain for housing this fall. We're working in the Rooming House area to get every room we possibly can this year."

- Both Deans' staffs reported on the many hours they spent with the University architect discussing plans for the new halls, selection of furniture, draperies, equipment, etc.

1954-1955

- The Graduate School Assistant Dean asked Housing Council if any provisions had been made for women graduate students in new plans.

- (January) Baker Hall reverted to men.

- Bradley and Paterson Halls and the Canfield addition were completed. (Capacity increased 48 percent).

1955-1956

- Dean Ross commented that "housing is increasingly difficult... unable to meet demand... rise in enrollment... lack of sufficient dorm facilities and a decreased capacity in rooming houses." Dean Overholt reported the progress of the planning committees on 1) faculty and married housing, and 2) men's, women's, married-housing needs for the next 16 years. "It appears that the possibility of adding rooming houses via personal survey and contact is not good."

- Dean Conaway added, "The necessity to find off-campus housing continued to be serious. In the near future, no housing will be available to students who are admitted."

1956-1957

- Double rooms in Baker were tripled, and the trend for men to move to apartments "that are unsupervised and many times very poor places for them to live" heightened.

- November 12, 1956 - The Board of Trustees authorized a \$60 million dorm-construction program to provide 13,500 additional living spaces to be financed by HHFA loans and through the sale of 40-year self-liquidating bonds to provide housing - eventually - for 14,000 men, women and married students. The over-all estimated program cost of \$60,485,850 included \$48,100,000 categorized for advanced planning, and specific instruction to begin construction on Stradley, Park, and Smith Halls. The historic resolution:

"General Dargusch, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the following resolution and moved its adoption by the Board:

WHEREAS, permanent dormitory facilities at The Ohio State University presently total 3,111 (including present construction for both men and women); and

WHEREAS, it is deemed desirable to provide permanent housing on the campus for men, women, and married students in the total number of 13,499 places; and

WHEREAS, the planning for and the construction of such projects will consume a period of several years; and

WHEREAS, the estimated total cost of such proposed construction is \$60,485,00 and in which construction it is desired to have the maximum participation of the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the Federal Government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that 1) the administration of The Ohio State University be authorized to proceed with the immediate construction and financing of the three 11th Avenue dormitories and dining facilities at an estimated cost of \$8,133,500.00 including furnishings.

2) The administration is also authorized to make a revised application to the regional office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in connection with said project and to refinance existing indebtedness on present dormitories; 3) the administration by authorized to make application to the regional office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for advance-planning funds covering the total estimated cost of future construction of \$48, 100, 000.00 for housing for men, women, married students, and student nurses; and 4) the administration be authorized to take all necessary steps in the execution of the foregoing program.

The above motion was seconded by Senator Bricker, and upon roll call was approved by unanimous vote.

(Page 238, November 12, 1956, Proceedings - Board of Trustees, Ohio State University)

- Planning was begun for A) East Wing addition to Baker, B) use and layout of three men's residence halls under way, and C) Phase I on the 600-unit Buckeye Village married-housing construction.

1957-1958

- Siebert and Baker Halls were completed. (324 spaces added)
- Mr. Overholt claimed the success in/of graduate buildings at the River Road dorms warranted giving consideration to establishment of floors or adjacent areas in a new dorm (or Baker) for graduate students' exclusive use. "Common purposes, good conduct, and fellowship make this desirable."
- He also pointed out evident discrimination of some private off-campus rooming operators, "Only a few will take Negro students, and a number of operators complained about the behavior of Jewish students." He also cited their prejudice against taking freshmen as roomers.
- A Dean of Men's survey confirmed the fact that it was less expensive for students to utilize residence hall facilities than to rent off campus.
- Failure to fill the Stadium dorms (200 fewer than usual) led to a Housing Council study of the situation and special inquiry for a co-op housing plan.

- Executive Dean Guthrie reported that commitments were made to complete the remainder of men's housing on 11th Avenue first, and that married housing would be a second consideration.

- Curiously, Assistant Dean of Men T. H. McElhaney, when housing shortages were critical, urged that "the over building of men's dorms be prevented. That stage should not be reached where men are forced to live in residence halls because the University has financial obligations to meet. Men should live in dorms because that is where they voluntarily choose to live."

1958-1959

- A student's death caused by a rooming house heater leaking carbon monoxide vividly dramatized the need for safe, adequate University housing.

- Steeb Hall construction was started.

- Siebert Hall opened. Stradley, Park, and Smith Halls were completed. The new men's halls opened three months ahead of schedule creating great problems in furnishing, equipping and staffing housekeepers, counselors, operators, and in student recruitment.

- After study, including consultation with students, it was decided to remodel Baker Hall to accommodate 250 women by forming West Baker Hall. A partition separating the "Bakers" was planned.

- The Board of Trustees in April approved plans for Stadium Scholarship Dormitory to be operated as a cooperative dorm, thus extending the tradition of the first Tower Club. The Student Financial Aids Office would select residents who would work five to eight hours per week to maintain the facility. A Stadium Advisory Committee, organized to aid in operation of the residence, consisted of Student Relations personnel, Student Senate representatives, and Alumni representatives. During the summer previous to its construction, twelve students lived in six mocked-up double rooms to test the ventilation system, furniture usage, etc.

1959-1960

- Dean Conaway reported that the policy of requiring freshmen women to live in University Residence Halls had to be abandoned due to intense overcrowding. Equally intense was parental pressure for adequate housing, she added.

- River Road dorms were abolished and construction of Buckeye Village began.

- Smith and the remodeled Stadium opened.

- Baker Hall was divided, with spaces for women in one section, men in the other.

1960-1961

- Morrison Hall construction started and the Dean of Women increased the emergency maximum in residence halls.

- Planning for the North campus began with the Personnel Deans', Business, and Architect's offices.

1961-1962

- Steeb Hall was completed as was Buckeye Village.

- North Campus:--Barrett, Halloran, Haverfield, Norton, Scott, Blackburn--construction began.

- Dean Ross said, "Even with that under construction, we'll probably not meet demand or need fully. The refusal of rooming house operators to rent to freshmen is a great concern. This leaves many not having a place to live." Dean Conaway noted similarly that 319 freshmen women still had to live in rooming houses.

1962-1963

- Morrison Hall was opened, and the last phase of the Stadium Dormitory was completed bringing its occupancy to 369.

- Much planning for furnishing and staffing North was undertaken. Dorms in this area would be the first four-person suites on the campus. Each suite consisted of a bedroom, study and bath. Construction costs were \$2,600/student space as opposed to the 11th Avenue halls, cost of \$3,800/student space.

- Drackett Tower, to house 870, - was in final planning stages.

- Both Deans noted an "alarming trend" in the decreasing number of rooming house listings.

1963-1964

- Marked the opening of first coed-planned housing complex with completion of Barrett, Halloran, Blackburn, Haverfield, Norton, Scott, and Drackett.

- Royer and Bradford Commons opened with coed dining and laundry facilities.

- Construction began on 12-story Drackett Tower, as well as on Nosker and Houck Houses.

- Plans were implemented for two River Tower residence halls directly south of the Stadium, "each to be 12 stories high housing 1942 students." "We anticipate these will bring availability of housing before unknown, but concurrently bring problems in counseling, etc., previously unknown," Dean Ross pointed out.

- Deans Conaway and Ross warned again of the seriousness of rooming houses becoming more unavailable to freshmen.

- It should be emphasized to the reader that co-op houses played an important part in especially the women's housing program. Many had different sponsors or mentors but each lived by WSGA rules under the Dean of Women's supervision. Bibbee House opened in 1963 for 14 nursing students, as did the French House which provided a lab experience in french living and language for 15 majors in that area. Ann Tweedale, Zonta, Mary Pomerene, and Davisson-Hanley Alumnae Scholarship Houses, all made major contributions.

1964-1965

- Drackett was completed and Houck, Nosker, Archer, and Taylor were started.

- The River Towers would provide "problems in programming and counseling previously unknown," Dean Ross reemphasized.
- It was reported that 10,000 students still resided in off-campus facilities, and Dean Overholt noted that "administration off campus is difficult because, in this area, (homes, rooming houses, and apartments) the structure found in fraternities and residence halls doesn't exist."
- Dean Conaway pointed out that the Board of Trustees recent invoking of the parietal rule would have the greatest impact on rooming houses. She said her office would attempt to aid those who maintained "high standards."

1965-1966

- Neil Hall was assigned as a residence hall for 140 women graduate students. After discussion with members of the Council of Graduate Students, and the North Campus Student Association, Jones Tower was designated as a new residence hall for graduate students.
- Both Deans' offices worked with the Architect's office in furnishing Morrill Tower. Lincoln Tower would not be ready for residency in autumn, 1966, as planned due to "almost impossible" construction schedules and thirteen labor strikes. At this time, it was reported in Annual Reports that the two Towers would be twenty-four stories high.
- Archer, Nosker, and Houck Houses were completed.
- Dean Conaway felt that increased hall capacity plus enforcement of the parietal rule required study and reevaluation of off-campus housing. Rooming house standards were raised and contract policies were clarified. Women's rooming houses were divided into groups by size to facilitate communication and meetings between the Dean's staff and rooming house operators.

1966-1967

- Neil Hall opened for women graduate students. Added to the System were Archer, Houck, and Nosker Houses. Contracts were awarded for Jones Tower which would feature coeducational facilities, including a 225-foot swimming pool.
- Both Deans noted the increasing significant decline of rooming houses caused by new apartment building.
- Taylor Tower was completed.

- Oxley Hall was abandoned for housing of women students and assigned for faculty offices.

- Thirteen of Morrill Tower's twenty-four floors opened. Other floors were unfinished. Four of the thirteen floors housed men; six were allotted to women. "The number of hazards present and handicaps experienced by staff and students during initial weeks of occupancy were unbelievable. There are many physical problems not yet resolved, one of the most important of which is the ineffectiveness of the fire alarm system. It is essential that this be in working order before the building is occupied again," said Dean Conaway in her Annual Report.

1967-1968

- Dean Conaway's warning in her last year as Dean was tragically prophetic. On May 22, 1968, a fire allegedly set by a freshman student, Miss Harriett Leeb, occurred in the living room of a suite of Lincoln Tower and killed two of its occupants, Miss Pamela Patterson and Miss Rhett Foster. The results of the fire were predictably a mixture of accusations, quiet despair, and regret. Immediate steps were taken to attempt to preclude any further such incidents. The campus police with outside aid set up a twenty-four hour fire-watch patrol in the Towers, and President Fawcett ordered the National Fire Protection Association to evaluate safety and warning systems in the Towers. The Association reported that conditions and warning systems were satisfactory, and no fire hazards were present.

- Earlier that year residence hall occupants were inconvenienced by a strike which forced many students to take over maintenance and food chores for its duration.

- Both Lincoln and Morrill Towers were occupied.

- Jones Tower construction began.

1968-1969

- Jones Tower was completed during the summer of 1969 yielding a total residence hall capacity of 12,674. (This figure includes Buckeye Village facilities.)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESIDENCE HALL SYSTEM

	<u>Year Completed</u>	<u>Design Capacity</u>
Oxley	1908	81
Mack	1922	292
Canfield	1940	248
Baker	1940	550
Bradley	1955	252
Paterson	1955	228
Siebert	1957	324
Morrison	1962	482
Baker Addition	1957	141
Stradley	1959	461
Park	1959	461
Smith	1959	461
Steeb	1961	461
Barrett	1963	222
Halloran	1963	204
Blackburn	1963	222
Haverfield	1963	204
Norton	1963	222
Scott	1963	204
Houck	1965	232
Drackett	1965	856
Nosker	1966	232
Archer	1966	208
Morrill	1966	1920
Taylor	1967	856
Lincoln	1967	1920
Jones	1969	504
Total		<u>12,448</u>
Purchased Neil	1942	140
Total		<u>12,588</u>

HOUSING PROGRAMS--The Philosophy and the Philosophy Manifest

... "the women indicated they were happy there, and it was reported that having women present brought out the best in the men..."

"Out-of-class experiences of students are as important a part of their University training as the classroom experience. Both are integral parts of the educative process. This being true, the residence halls are the laboratory for well-rounded living. Here girls learn to live in a mature and independent fashion, taking responsibility for their own conduct. They learn the democratic process of taking responsibility as group members through corridor meetings, floor meetings, and Hall Council. Life in a democratic community should become more significant after this experience. Here is the opportunity to work on numerous committees and the necessity to adjust to many different types of personalities. Programs should give impetus and encouragement to students, both academically and socially. This means quiet hours for study, upper-class assistance, and recognition for high scholarship. Socially, it means training in etiquette, experiences in giving teas, dances, and other important events. These are important in developing poised women. An adequate residence hall program employs personnel resources to deal intelligently with personal adjustment problems as they arise. A trained group of head

"In psychology they're constantly talking about establishing a rapport. To a certain extent, this is what one attempts to do in a residence hall. You try to create an atmosphere, a climate wherein students from various backgrounds can acquire social graces, learn to live and cooperate with others in a democratic fashion, find an opportunity to participate in the smaller University unit and in general continue their education outside the classroom. It is difficult to say just how this climate or atmosphere is created. Every person does it in their own way. I have always felt you must show students you are one with them not one of them. You cannot push yourself on college students just as you cannot push your packaged program on them, but you can be available when they need you with sympathy, understanding, and sound ideas. The staff of the residence hall must be made up of well-adjusted people who live well-balanced lives. People with common sense, warmth, understanding, and a real interest in the growth of students. Unless you have this type of person, all the psychology courses, all the reports, all the testing is absolutely useless. People are people, and college students are people. The problems they face are the same to a lesser or greater extent, as the ones all of us face. Their need understanding, the acceptance, the help that only a well-adjusted staff person can give. It these staff

residents is needed, able and ready to utilize special campus resources in dealing with problems beyond their scope. To promote these ends, the Dean has tried to carefully select head residents with professional training, encourage hall self-government, supervise the trained upperclass counselors, sponsor scholarship recognition plaques and ceremonies, encourage social and cultural programs."

people can create the proper climate, the atmosphere... all the rest of the things such as social program, scholarship, service, etc. will come about naturally."

... 1954 Oxley Head Resident,
FRANCIS HEALY

"The ideal... is for all women to be housed under the supervision of trained staff members... to promote housing which meets standards necessary to provide a climate conducive to physical and psychological health. The ideal, however, cannot be fully accomplished, and the Dean and her assistant in charge of housing must work within the limits of Columbus rather than within the boundaries of campus."

... CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY

While, through the years, various personnel administrators differed in the degree and frequency with which they verbalized operating philosophy, their raison d'etre, almost all seemed equally committed to striving to achieve the following ideals as those which they hoped their programs and general operation would manifest. Basically, it was advocated personnel programs should A) further enrich the student's development as an individual, enhance his understanding of human behavior, and his ability to utilize that understanding in working and living with others. B) Allow the student to identify with, and feel a sense of significance within the larger institution. C) Personalize the University to the student so that personnel acquaintances and resources are identified and available to him--and so that he does not feel inhibited in using them. D) Serve as a means of communication

with students to make administrators aware of the collective and individual problems, needs, and interests of students--and facilitate the administrators' interpreting of policies and decisions to students. E) Foster student contributions of ideas and criticisms for the University's utilization. F) Provide the student with vehicles to participate in policy formulation and decision making which affect his environment and academic program.

Some of the efforts made to realize these ideals are described in the following discussions of men's, women's and coeducational housing programs.

Women's Programming

The Student Assistant Program

Described by Dean Conaway as "the lowest level in the personnel program," Student Assistants are "a means of bringing the University personnel program to every student in a personal, intimate living situation." Student Assistants are upperclassmen who volunteer to live on corridors with freshmen, guide them through their welcome activities, orient them to the University, and serve as resource and referral sources for the freshman. "The Student Assistant sets the tone and atmosphere of the corridor, offers friendship and assistance, interprets the University."

Initiated by Dean Gaw in 1929, the program trained the Student Assistants in rather informal sessions. "The Superintendent of Residence Halls will solve the immediate problems with the cooperation and assistance of the Student Assistants. She as well as the Dean will train the Student Assistants," Dean Gaw said. The training was developed into a credit course, Psychology 581, most substantively, by Dean Conaway. In 1945, it included "study aids, social training, time budgeting, counseling basis, "and later developed into a series of six lectures (e. g. "Idea of A University, " "Man's Relationship to Man, " "Religion and the Student, " "Sex, Dating and The Student, " "The Educated Woman") given by guest lecturers and supplemented by discussion sections. In 1967, the course changed, involving "better integration of class material with student assistants' responsibilities via weekly meetings in the halls... conducted by Directors." In 1967-1968, the course was even more decentralized with closer hall personnel involvement, and the six lectures presented the Assistant Deans for residence hall programs.

It was emphasized that student assistants were not counselors but were requested to refer problems of counseling to a staff member. However, as did Dean Gaw's first student assistants, those in later years wrote

reports on each of their advisers.

The Dean's staff wrote much of the material used in the course as well as taught it for many years. Though originally a program for residence halls, it was extended into organized rooming houses fully in 1960-1961. Also, student assistants served the Dean in recording pertinent data on each entering student as well as in communicating with each freshman.

The Graduate Resident Program (S. P. A.)

With the cooperation of the departments of Psychology and Education and with the initial leadership of Dean Conaway and Associate Dean Kathy L. Hopwood, the Dean's office became involved in developing a two-year training program for future personnel Deans and counselors. The Graduate Resident Program, later in 1965-1966, labeled the Student Personnel Assistant Program, was begun in 1953-1954 to place graduate student personnel majors in residence halls to aid* each Director in counseling and programming and to provide them with the opportunity to meld their academic preparation with participation in and observation of a personnel laboratory. This program was begun in anticipation of the completion of new residence units, programming needs of students, and the emphasis on professionally trained personnel.

Dr. Maude A. Stewart provided major leadership for the program from 1957 while Mr. Bruce Walsh served as Assistant Program Director, beginning in 1964-1965 to provide additional liaison between the functional and academic parts of the program. In 1957-1958, the Dean of Men's office joined the program. With the change to the "Student Personnel Assistant" program, opportunities for assistantships were expanded to non-housing areas.

Student Residents

In 1964-1965, a previously limited student resident program was developed to include eleven upperclass women appointed to be student/staff members in the women's halls. They were responsible for knowing and assisting students on the floors to which they were assigned and for other specified program responsibilities. They were selected after successful completion of an advanced section of Psychology 581, a course designed to prepare them for their roles as staff members. In return for a minimum of a twenty-hour-a-week job performance, they received their room and board and a small cash stipend.

*for twenty hours/week the first year and twenty-five hours/week, the second year.

"Organized Housing" and Student Government

Organized housing referred to any hall, rooming house, or sorority which agreed to live by WSGA rules, to accept responsibility to cooperate and communicate with the Dean's office, and to maintain high housing standards. Since Dean Breyfogle's tenure, the Dean's office has attempted to meet with all head residents, especially those in rooming houses, to acquaint them with University policies and impress upon them the need to provide for women's safety and welfare. Dean Conaway recorded several quarterly meetings with rooming house operators... who were urged to utilize the Dean's staff and referral resources in dealing with student problems.

"University Houses" - Organized Women's Rooming Houses

In 1936, the rooming house presidents formed a standing committee of WSGA and by 1946-1947 all listed "University Houses" had organized into a University House Assembly. Especially Deans Gaw and Conaway urged each house to elect officers and plan programs. "Then the houses will feel they are a definite part of the University, not that they are somehow on the edge, shifting as best they may, Dean Gaw said in 1936. An Assistant Dean encouraged, fostered and aided Rooming House programming continually. In 1959-1960, House Presidents Council was founded as a result of work with WSGA, and staff, to provide rooming house women with a significant campus voice and identity. This organization replaced University House Assembly. In 1963, for the first time H. P. C. sponsored a scholarship awards banquet with trophies to present to high-achieving houses.

Residence Hall Student Government

Much programming in the women's area was effected through each hall's student government as well as via the residence hall system-wide governing bodies. Though a few activities of dormitory students of the 1920's and 30's are reported by Emma Prout, first residence hall superintendent extensive residence hall participation was not recorded until substantial hall construction began in the 1950's. System-wide vehicles included the Interdorm Council composed of men's and women's hall presidents, Council of Dorm Presidents, the Women's Residence Hall Council, and finally in the 60's the North Campus, West Campus and South Campus Student Associations. In addition, each hall elected its own officers and conducted individual programs and projects. In fact the Dean's office felt the governmental

structure was so important that it held meetings of students who would occupy newly built halls during the spring before occupancy. Thus students could elect officers and be prepared to initiate a program and aid newcomers the first day the hall opened! Most halls organized their own social, scholarship and athletic programs.

While student concern centered around hours, rising dorm fees, and the parietal rule in 1970 hall government, early participation focused more on "social graces" as well as volunteer services. For example, Dean Conaway notes in 1949, "each hall had a well-developed social program with many opportunities to work on teas, parties...dances. A step forward was the use of white table cloths on Sundays with an accompanying concern for more precise social usage. Both women and men dressed in Sunday clothes for the occasions." In 1955, she reported that ninety-six girls completed University Hospital training to serve as aids. "Also, women raised \$815 for cerebral palsy, and many volunteered at the State School." Academic emphasis was consistently expressed throughout the years with recognition dinners, plaques, and faculty contacts. Other examples:

- 1959-1960 - An honor dorm for juniors and seniors with 2.5 or over was undertaken.
 - Siebert Hall housed twenty-five visiting Tunisian women.
- 1962-1963 - Students contributed \$2,596 worth of furniture and other needed equipment to halls, e.g. in Bradley - \$350 in furniture.
- 1964-1965 - Alphecca North Campus Honorary was founded, and W. R. H. C. sponsored an International student at The Ohio State University.
- 1965-1966 - A language listening "Center" became available in halls via phone.
 - The Arts College experiment was housed in West Baker Hall.
- 1966-1967 - Staff members from the University Counseling Center and Religious Affairs Center were available in different halls on various nights.
 - Two English instructors were "on duty" two nights a week at the Towers.

- An advisory group of faculty members agreed to work with West Campus students in planning a living-learning project in the West area.
- Because of the size of Taylor, it was decided to focus staff attention at the floor levels and in the Towers at the suite level.

Men's Programming

The first student participation in dormitories was in 1933 when a cooperative facility with student officers was formed in the Stadium. In 1952, a graduate student was appointed as head counselor at the Stadium. This was also the year the Council of Dorm Presidents was organized which did much in developing men's recreation programs. Park commented that year, "I personally believe we need more help from faculty to get things done in these dorms." A year later, a full program of supervised study halls and a tutoring system run by upperclassmen aided residents. These counselors received full room and board for their contributions. By 1954, the Council of Dorm Presidents was meeting twice monthly and was promoting social activities and attempting to aid in "all problems of human relations pertaining to dorms," Dean Ross noted.

With the new construction of halls for men--really their first permanent facilities--a Men's Residence Hall Advisory Committee was formed--consisting of current dorm managers, two students from each dorm, and Assistant Dean Overholt--to advise on future hall plans, operation, and policies. A year later--1958--the Dean of Men's staff began participation in the Graduate Resident program, from which four graduate students were employed.

At the initiative of Deans Ross and Overholt, a program for the new men's halls was formulated and a Program Director hired. An integral part of the program was the appointment and training of upperclass student counselors who would serve as "unit leaders responsible for the intellectual, moral, social and emotional development of men on (his) floor," Program Director Dale Young wrote. "He is an official member of the University staff which requires availability for counseling at least four nights week, record maintenance, and desk duty." One student counselor served on each floor of each hall. Operating manuals were written for counselors as well as for graduate residents and other staff. Also, in 1958-1959, more student participation in the administration of discipline, maintenance and other areas was encouraged. An extensive training and orientation program for counselors was effected.

In 1959-1960, student counseling opportunities were expanded as were opportunities in student government and social activities. Newspapers in Stradley and Baker as well as a Baker radio station materialized. Open houses, faculty visits, and a celebrity series (e. g., Jerome Hines) multiplied. As the number of men's halls increased so did their opportunities for self-development through program participation. In 1961, the Men's Residence Hall Association was formed and ratified by each hall student government. Residents voted to assess themselves \$3 to support M. R. H. A. Student government, particularly the student commissions dealing with rule violations, expanded its scope. M. R. H. A. continued to program entertainment, organize athletics, stimulate scholastic achievement, and provide social activities. In 1963-1964, the group was instrumental in developing a student judicial commission that held original jurisdiction over cases in dining facilities, hall disputes, etc.

The men's program did not escape the trend toward coeducational programming. In April, 1966, M. R. H. A. joined W. R. H. C. to become the South Campus Student Association. With Drackett Tower opening, an Associate Counselor program was considered to be the answer to the large number of men (75) per floor. Two Associate Counselors would aid the student counselor on each floor.

Concurrent with the development of hall programming was that for rooming house occupants. Since 1936, the Dean's office attempted to create vehicles such as Civitas to more fully integrate independent roomers into campus life. In 1955, a Men's Rooming House Council was formed but three years later, disbanded due to lack of members. The Dean's office published and circulated "Rooming House Notes" as a communications vehicle for students housed off-campus beginning in 1956. In 1958, an Assistant Dean visited approximately forty houses talking to at least one student in each, and, in addition, surveyed 220 others to determine their needs and problems. Yet, Dean Ross remarked five years later that lack of enough direct staff contact in off-campus housing made this area the most difficult and challenging one.

To combat discrimination, a Hearing Committee composed of the Assistant Dean of Men and Women plus three students was established in 1964-1965 to hear allegations of discrimination in off-campus housing and to decide the validity of these charges. Householders found guilty were removed from Deans' housing lists.

ORGANIZATION OF HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The operation and general management of housing have always been the responsibility of the student personnel area. The offices of the Dean of Men, and the Dean of Women--each with separate staffs--administered men's and women's housing, respectively. In 1967-1968, the Associate Dean of Men was designated Associate Dean, Student Relations, with responsibility for all housing management and operation, while the former Associate Dean of Women was named Associate Dean, Student Relations, Programs and Activities. After only a year, housing was reorganized again; the Associate Dean of Housing being named Director of Housing and the other Associate Dean designated as the Dean of Students.

Early coordination of housing was attempted through a Housing Council formed by the Board of Trustees in 1939 and chaired by President Bevis until his retirement in 1956. On February 21, 1957, President Fawcett stated that the Director of University Plant Studies "would consider the future plans of the University" and that "policies to be adopted regarding residence halls would be determined through the Student Relations area." While Housing Council ceased to function, a "Housing Committee" (composed of the Deans of Men and Women, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Food Service Director) met to formulate recommendations on housing policy and operation to the Vice President for Business and the Executive Dean, Student Relations. When Vice President Mount assumed office, he reactivated the Housing Council as an advisory body.

MEN'S HOUSING

Previous to the establishment of the Dean of Men's office in 1927, housing procurement and limited inspection of rooms listed as available were done by the University-subsidized YMCA which reported, for example, it had found housing for 75 percent of the out-of-town students in 1922.

The Student Counselor, appointed in 1927, became the Dean of Men in 1929 when he hired a housing assistant who aided men in locating rooms in private homes and rooming houses. This assistant was responsible for procuring and inspecting rooms and making them available to the "boys" via listing. He also attempted to have "landlords" raise their residence standards and improve general living accommodations, and he served as arbitrator and adjudicator in disputes between students and their residence mentors about rent payments, damages, behavior, etc. In 1935-1936, Dean Park had a graduate student survey "actual

conditions in the houses," and noted that "until a full-time systematic inspection can be made, we will never have satisfactory control of rooming houses--until this is done we'll not be able to set up a definite standard and see that it is maintained." Evidently, the Housing Assistant was a part-time position because it was not until June, 1937, that Dean Park recorded, "the establishment of a full-time Housing Director. Housing of men has always been a problem, but one that until recently has not been given much attention." At this time, Dean Park also stipulated that all freshmen live in University-approved houses, a rule necessitated, he claimed, by the dire need for closer supervision of houses, the need for improvement of many facilities, and increasing enrollment. The Dean's office in this year alone inspected 832 facilities housing 4480 students.

With the establishment of stadium residences, the first men's "dormitories" in 1933, the Dean began dormitory operation and administration through his chairmanship of the Dorm Committee (consisting of the University Examiner, Controller, Ohio Union Manager) which was the first dormitory supervisory body including non-personnel staff. Mr. Lowell Wrigley was appointed Director of the stadium, and in 1940, he became Director of the first permanent men's residence hall, Baker.

Also, at this time, the Board of Trustees (May 8, 1939) requested the President to develop a "plan of operation for men's and women's residence halls." At its December 11, 1939, meeting, the Board authorized and effected Acting President McPherson's recommendations: A) Residence halls shall be under the direction of the Housing Council composed of the Deans of Men and Women, Business Manager, Director of Dining Halls, and President (was designated chairman). "The Council shall have charge of and be responsible for the operation of all residence halls and shall prepare such rules as it may deem necessary." B) The Deans of Men and Women shall be responsible for administration through the hall directors, head residents, and staff. C) The Business Manager shall supervise and audit all financial transactions involved in operation. D) The Director of Dining Halls should be responsible for planning, preparation and serving all meals... and necessary staff. This body attempted to coordinate and develop operations and incident policies through 1956 covering program, occupancy, food service, rates and fees, housekeeping, maintenance and security. (e.g., Mrs. Gaw reported, "vagrant and degenerate men have been annoying in the vicinity of Neil and Canfield Halls in the evening and early in the morning. Mr. Steeb says officers can patrol in these vicinities more of the time."--1940 Council minutes) In the later forties, the University Architect was made a member of the Council which generated all construction plans and decisions.

Close attention to rooming houses continued; and, as the years progressed, Dean Park hired one and sometimes two "Assistants to the Dean" to procure and inspect housing. In 1941, his office prepared a "Householders' Manual," published as a result of joint efforts of students, Dean's staffs, and householders with completely revised regulations for private rooming houses. Dean Park cited three major staff problems: 1) developing better facilities and operators, 2) forcing substandard houses "out of business" thereby raising general standards of all houses, and 3) developing better understanding and cooperation among the "operators" and the University.

Mr. Milton W. Overholt was named Director of the River Road housing for single men and married students as that facility developed. From the late forties to 1954, the Dean's staff members shared various responsibilities in dorm and off-campus housing with a Director of Housing and the Dean exerting general supervision. In 1954, Mr. Overholt was appointed Assistant Dean and Supervisor of Dormitories; and Mr. A. E. Hittepole, former director, became Assistant Dean and Supervisor of Off-Campus Housing. In this first real specification of housing responsibility, Mr. Overholt was to "coordinate and supervise operation and activities in the existing men's halls and be responsible for the Dean's part in the planning of new residence halls" while Mr. Hittepole was charged with the procurement and inspection of rooms and communicating their availability. He also was responsible for student behavior and "landlord" liaison in the houses. The Assistant to the Dean aided Mr. Hittepole in his duties plus served to encourage and help maintain liaison with departments of Fire Prevention, Health, The Columbus Rooming Inspectors, and Police.

The building of new men's dorms in 1957-1958 brought the need for increased staff and required the first division of labor between management and programming. The first program director, Mr. D. A. Young, was hired (1958) to develop and administer personnel programs and counseling. Colonel Kenneth Cunin was hired as Assistant Supervisor of halls to administer management and maintenance details. "We contemplated that in this way hall directors could be relieved of certain management details so they could devote more time to programming and counseling," Mr. Overholt said. Also, in 1958-1959, Mr. Lowell Wrigley was named Assistant Dean and Off-Campus Housing Supervisor. He revised forms, records, contracts and inspection procedures for rooming houses. He devoted much time to distributing information on safety, especially warnings of carbon monoxide dangers.

At the hall level, administration was undertaken by a Hall Director, Graduate Resident, and one student counselor (undergraduate Junior or Senior) per floor. In 1962-1963, a new program director was appointed, Mr. Dickinson Rohrs. Also, Dean Ross stressed the need for a separate office equipped with IBM equipment to provide housing analysis and projections. Throughout the period from 1959 through 1967, Dean Ross continually praised Mr. Overholt's contributions in planning, staffing, and equipping the men's developing residence hall system.

In 1965-1966, the vastly expanded system and concurrently increasing management tasks brought the need for reorganization of hall administration. Eliminated was the position of Program Director and instead Area Directors were appointed for the North and South complexes to whom hall directors and housekeeping personnel reported. A similar administrative structure was imposed on the developing West area. Off-campus housing was administered as before--with increased attention on insuring that these facilities met minimum standards of safety and sanitation. The office continued to make carbon monoxide tests and work in improving standards of houses not originally approved.

WOMEN'S HOUSING

One of the primary reasons for the establishment of the Office of Dean of Women, as the Women's Council and Alumnae petitions as well as the President noted in 1912, was to supervise, safeguard and generally improve housing of women students. Procurement, betterment and inspection of off-campus rooms was an immediate and continuing task of Dean Breyfogle. The Dean's Annual Reports of 1920-1921-1922-1923 first record the activities of two Assistant Deans who inspected houses and fostered communication and cooperation between the University, head residents, and "boarding" students. From 1914 through 1967, countless efforts of the Dean's staff were made to upgrade safety, health, and general environment of off-campus women's housing via personal contacts and regularly scheduled meetings of head residents and the Deans.

The first women's halls--Oxley, Mack--were administered by a resident superintendent who--though she cooperated with the Dean--was officially responsible to the University Business Office. Dean Gaw's early correspondence with the President records her concerns about defining her role vis-a-vis the superintendent, particularly in programming. The first superintendent was appointed in 1923 after

Mack was begun and reports imply she maintained substantial independence in operating the halls in their programs and in their management. The Dean was officially designated as responsible (with authority) for hall administration by the Board of Trustees in 1939), though the first Assistant Dean of Women for Housing was officially appointed in 1925.

Explicit delegation of responsibility for residence halls and off-campus housing vested in Assistant Deans was first recorded when Christine Conaway assumed the Dean's position in 1943-44. The reader should note, though, that Dean Conaway and her entire staff worked to house women during World War II and in the various housing-shortage crises from year to year. Her organization remained basically the same throughout her service as Dean:-- A Head Resident directing the hall assisted by Graduate Residents (one per 100 women), Student Residents, Student Assistants (for freshmen only), and resident nurses.

The year 1954 marks the division of labor between management and programs in this office. At the time the 1954-1955 budgets were prepared and new halls were under construction, Dean Conaway made recommendations for "an expanding women's residence hall program and changes needed to achieve the most effective administration." Two types of coordination were recommended. A) To have a coordinator of program and administration working throughout the halls so there would be uniformity in administration without the necessity of a mass of detail passing over the Dean's desk. B) To appoint a supervisor of management of residence halls to coordinate and take responsibility for maids, janitors, house-keeping, and work with the offices of the Physical Plant and Business Manager concerning maintenance, repair, and purchasing. The same year, the Dean asked each head resident to delineate the philosophy on which she attempted to operate in administration, counseling, and programming. The new division of administration was implemented in 1954. Dean Conaway noted that each head resident tried to have one formal as well as other informal interviews with each resident each year.

In 1957-1958, records and forms used by the Dean were streamlined to allow greater use of IBM equipment. Joint residence hall planning with the Dean of Men's staff was first recorded this year. The Deans cooperated in publishing one joint housing book. Quarterly meetings with rooming house operators were continued in order to interpret their joint responsibilities to students and the University.

With increasing residence hall capacity and construction, the Dean delegated most of her housing responsibilities to Miss Ruth H. Weimer who was elevated to Associate Dean and Director of Women's Housing in 1960-1961. Weekly meetings were held between the Associate Dean and the Head Residents, Management Supervisor, and Program Coordinator; and the whole housing staff met with the Dean once a month. During this period, the Management Superintendent initiated further use of IBM equipment to speed accounting and clerical work.

Housing Council members in 1958-1959 were President Fawcett, Vice Presidents Carson and Guthrie, and Deans Conaway and Ross, Dining Hall Director Kennedy, the Architect Lynch, and Plant Studies Director Herrick. It should be noted that the Housing Council ceased to meet at that time, and the new Vice President for Business and Finance, Gordin B. Carson, and Executive Dean William S. Guthrie designated in an October 1, 1959, memo that "four people are designated for the purpose of establishing operational policies in the residence halls: Foods Director Zellmer, Assistant Vice President Leggett, Dean Overholt and Dean Conaway." Dean Weimer took Mrs. Conaway's role in this "Housing Committee" when she was appointed Associate Dean in 1960-61. The new Committee became an advisory rather than a policy-making body. The new Committee discussed maintenance, food services, fees, procedures, and personnel.

Dean Conaway reported that much progress had been made in co-operation with the Dean of Men's office in 1960-1961 housing plans and operations. "It's quite possible to work jointly on housing programs, and I feel it can be very successful," though she noted some problems had to be solved separately. Staff structure remained largely the same until 1965-1966 when the positions of Assistant Dean and Area Directors were created to coordinate the North, South, (and later the West) hall complexes. Uniformity of titles for the men's and women's halls staff also was brought about in this year: Heads of Halls would be "Directors," and Graduate Residents became "Student Personnel Assistants," and Student Counselors (men's) and Student Residents (women's) became "Resident Advisors." In 1966-1967, a full-time Director for Student Personnel Assistant programs was appointed in lieu of the Director and Assistant Director who carried half-time administrative and half-time faculty responsibilities--both of whom had resigned.

Mention should be made of the week-long orientation program that the Dean conducted for her housing staff. This included presentations by all student personnel and service personnel including, in later years, joint meetings with the Dean of Men's housing staff. This continued through Mrs. Conaway's tenure.

A COEDUCATIONAL BASIS

Finally, with the retirement of the Deans of Men and Women in 1966-1967 plus the opening of coeducational residence halls and student government, Executive Dean John T. Bonner reorganized housing administration on a coeducational basis. Mr. Overholt was given full responsibility for housing management, including off-campus facilities, and Dean Weimer assumed responsibility for personnel programming within housing. Directors and Associate Directors were named for each of the three hall areas. Each "area" Director and Associate was responsible for administration of management and programming.

In management, above the Area Directors served four Assistants to Associate Dean Overholt: two for off-campus housing and administration of the parietal rule; one responsible for contracts, fees and equipment; and one for administration of maintenance personnel and housekeeping.

In programming, above the Area Directors served two Assistant Deans for residence hall programming; and one Assistant Dean for off-campus programming. All reported to Dean Weimer.

COEDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

Following a number of years of cooperation and coordination between the men's and women's residence hall programs, the years 1967-1969 found a more refined and complete coeducational government and program in our residence halls.

The creation of the coeducational living arrangements on the West Campus dictated a coed government. This had been preceded by the formation of the North Campus Student Association which had been followed closely by the South Campus Student Association. Greater identity of men's and women's activities has been maintained on the North and South campuses because of the living-unit separation.

Uniqueness by area and cooperation among the three areas have been goals of residence hall governments. The student leadership of the area governments has met regularly with area staff members and Assistant Deans for residence hall programming in the Housing Coordination Committee to discuss problems and make recommendations to the appropriate University agencies.

Of particular interest during the two years of coeducational programming emphasis have been the "living-learning" and academically oriented programs.

Examples include the Engineering House and the special mathematics courses sponsored on the North Campus. SCSA initiated a pilot project for Autumn Quarter 1969 offering South Campus residents the opportunity to enroll in special Math, History, and English sections. Park Hall has housed a special program in conjunction with the College of Agriculture.

Morrill Tower has been the base of the Honors Program of the Colleges of the Arts and Sciences. Student committees working with faculty and staff continue to be operative in all three areas to further program development with the academic departments.

During the year 1967-1968, a proposal was submitted by the area governments through appropriate channels to the Board of Trustees to allow the possession and consumption of 3.2 beer in student rooms in the residence halls. This proposal was unanimously rejected by the Board of Trustees.

Concern for freshmen students in the residence halls as evidenced by the long-standing student assistant program in the women's halls continued. This program continued in the women's halls during 1967-1968 with informal participation by the men in the men's halls. In 1968-1969, the program was revised and named the Orientation Assistant program, operating throughout the residence hall system with approximately 500 men and women participating.

Continuing under the leadership of the Dean of Students and the Assistant Deans for residence halls were staff recruitment, orientation, in-service training, supervision, and evaluation.

Student programming, counseling, and advising encompass student government, orientation assistant program, living-learning, judicial systems as well as concern for the physical and emotional welfare of all hall residents.

The development of the Resident Adviser program is a significant one as the men's and women's programs were evaluated and meshed to include similar expectations and remunerations. During the Spring Quarter 1969, 136 Resident Advisers out of 380 applicants were selected to serve for the academic year 1969-1970.

The Student Personnel Assistant Program under the able leadership of Dr. Jean S. Straub grew significantly during the years 1967-1969. Evidence of growth and national recognition is the fact that from September 1967 to May 1968, 89 completed applications were returned whereas during the same period 1968-69, 140 were returned. Sixty SPA's were selected to serve during the academic year 1969-1970. Contributing to the forward look of the program is the support from the College of Education and the Department of Counseling Psychology where through the efforts of the Director of the SPA Program, the Dean of Students, and the Vice Presidents for Academic Affairs and for Student Affairs additional faculty have been obtained to serve the graduate students. In addition to the residence hall positions 1969 saw the budgeting of 8 nonresident SPA positions primarily available to second year SPA's. The contribution that this program makes to the student personnel profession continues to be significant.

THE PARIETAL RULE

In financing the construction of residence halls, the University has had to guarantee by contract that bond indenture agreements will be paid by funds from residence hall rental. Thus, the University has also had to agree to enforce rules that will guarantee the occupancy to generate such rental.

Such enforcement of "parietal rules" has drawn severe criticism from many of the University's students and external publics. The Board of Trustee action specifying parietal rules and necessitating their creation occurred in 1957, 1958 and 1965. The Board of Trustee action seems so significant that it is denoted below in full.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES PASSED APRIL 8, 1957

ARTICLE 6

Provisions for Income from the Dormitory Facilities and Application Thereof

SECTION 6.02. Application of Receipts. The University covenants that all receipts from Dormitory facilities will be collected by the University and deposited, invested and applied as provided in Section 9 of the Bond Resolution.

(Page 460, Proceedings - Board of Trustees, Ohio State University, April 8, 1957)

ARTICLE 7

Additional Covenants of the University

SECTION 7.08. Covenant of Further Assurance. The University will execute and deliver such further instruments and take such further action as may be required to carry out the purpose of the Bond Resolution and this Agreement and to comply with all provisions of law.

(Page 462, Proceedings - Board of Trustees, Ohio State University, April 8, 1957)

ARTICLE 8

Abandonment of Dormitory Facilities

SECTION 8.01. Conditions Under Which Dormitory Facilities May Be Abandoned. Except as hereinafter provided, the University shall not permanently abandon the use of any of its dormitory facilities unless either of the following conditions exist: (1) the dormitory facility to be abandoned is to be replaced by another dormitory facility of at least as great capacity and capable of producing at least as much net income as is produced by the dormitory being abandoned, and the receipts from such other dormitory facility will be free from all prior liens, claims and encumbrances except as provided in the Agreement; or (2) a certificate, signed by the President and the Vice President and Business Manager of the University and approved by the Board of Trustees and containing the information required under Section 6 (b) of the Bond Resolution, is furnished to the Trustee and shows that, after abandonment of the dormitory facility there would be the 1.30 times net income coverage of the maximum principal and interest requirements of all Bonds outstanding which would be required by said Section 6 (b) of the Bond Resolution.

(Pages 462-463, Proceedings - Board of Trustees, Ohio State University April 8, 1957)

September 1, 1958 meeting, Board of Trustees

WHEREAS, by Section 8 of the Bond Resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University, said University and its Board of Trustees covenanted to adopt and maintain so long as any of the bonds authorized by the Bond Resolution were outstanding, such parietal rules as may be necessary to assure such occupancy and use of, and receipts from, the dormitory facilities as will pay the costs of maintenance and operation and provide for the payment of the principal of and interest on the bonds and other payments to special funds required by Section 9 of that Bond Resolution; and

WHEREAS, on September 1, 1958 said Board of Trustees pursuant to said covenant duly adopted these parietal rules and regulations; Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the following are established as parietal rules and regulations of said University relative to its dormitory facilities:

1. These rules and regulations are declared to be necessary in furtherance of the purposes of the University to provide educational facilities and education in the State of Ohio in that they are necessary in order to provide the credit required to construct necessary dormitory facilities of the University and do not conflict with efficient operation of the University as an educational facility of the State of Ohio.

2. To the extent any surplus space or facility should ever become available in the dormitory facilities of the University, and while any of the bonds authorized by said Bond Resolution remain outstanding and unpaid, it shall be the duty of the officers of the Ohio State University to enforce a rule requiring occupancy and use, to the extent practicable, of the dormitory facilities of the University by students attending the University, and this provision shall be considered as a rule for guidance for said officers.

3. The officers of the University having charge of any functions relating to operation of the dormitory facilities are hereby directed to utilize and to cause the utilization of the dormitory facilities of the University in such manner that they will yield the maximum net revenues of which they are reasonably capable consistent with efficient operation of the dormitory facilities and furnishing of proper and adequate services to students for the rentals paid and consistent with any obligation of the University to charge rates that are reasonable with relation to the cost of financing the dormitory facilities, all to the end that the bonds may be adequately serviced.

4. These rules shall be amended from time to time as the conditions arise so as to meet changing conditions and better to assure the fulfillment of the pledge of revenues to secure the said dormitory revenue bonds.

On motion of Senator Bricker, seconded by Mr. Patton, this resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

(Page 157, Proceedings - Board of Trustees, Ohio State University September 1, 1958)

February 11, 1965 meeting, Board of Trustees

Upon motion of Mr. France, seconded by Mr. Ketterer, the Board of Trustees approved the above recommendation by a unanimous roll call vote, and the Secretary was instructed and authorized to make such changes in the Rules for the University Faculty as are required as a result of the foregoing change.

B. Policy on Residence Hall Occupancy

The Board of Trustees at its meeting on April 8, 1957, authorized the establishment of an open-ended bond indenture agreement for the financing of residence halls and dining facilities for students. Pursuant to this policy, the Ohio State University has made considerable progress in providing safe, modern residence halls for an ever-expanding student body. While in 1951 less than 2,500 men and women were housed in University-owned residence halls, this number was a little less than 8,000 in the Autumn Quarter of 1964. It is estimated that during the next two to three years the number will reach in excess of 14,000 students.

The bond indenture agreement requires the establishment of such parietal rules as are necessary to keep University student housing filled. Since University student residence hall capacity will be increased significantly during the next two years, it would appear prudent and wise to reaffirm the Board of Trustees' original position concerning students who will be required to live in University-owned housing. It is therefore recommended:

That unmarried freshmen and sophomores under twenty-one years of age who do not live with parents or other close relatives are required to reside in University-owned residence halls and take their meals in University-owned dining halls. Exceptions for justifiable cause may be granted by the Executive Dean for Student Relations, or his designees, wherein such exceptions do not result in lowered occupancy of University-owned residence halls.

The policy as set forth in the above recommendation will be enforced for freshmen only during the 1966-1967 academic year and become fully effective for the 1967-1968 academic year provided the completion schedules for the construction of University student residence halls are met. It will not affect any student currently enrolled at the Ohio State University and will be announced to all prospective freshmen and sophomores.

In adopting the above recommendation, the Board of Trustees reaffirms its intent to preserve the present exceptions for students who live in scholarship houses, fraternities, sororities and Westminster Hall.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The strong support given to student government throughout the years by the student personnel officers was prefaced in the first part of the century with some reluctance to allow students to make their own decisions. As President Thompson asserted in 1907, . . . "Experience has well demonstrated that the University knows better how students' time should be used than do most freshmen." Three years later the Board of Trustees adopted the first "instructions for officers of student organizations." A decade later both the President and the Dean of Women began to record their confidence in student government and point out the necessity for its existence. The President commented in 1923, "there is no good reason why the faculty and all agencies of the University should not cooperate with students and encourage them in their own initiative in matters of student activity." Dean Conrad buttressed this view, "Student control is more and more thought of as an effective means of governing student life and action. It must be guided and upheld by faculty advisers and rulings, but the student only can know what students are doing outside class hours and . . . (student) leaders can maintain them (rules) among their fellows. We don't wish to live their lives. Rather, we hope to help them assume the responsibility for pleasurable, temperate, and effective lives." Since that time, all chief student personnel administrators have recorded their support of strong student government. Deans Gaw, Conaway, Park, Ross, Guthrie, Bonner, and Weimer as well as Vice Presidents Stradley and Mount have, during their tenure, approved of the student-government concept.

STUDENT SENATE

The principal (all-campus) student government throughout the years has been the Student Senate. Originally organized at the suggestion of Dean Joseph Park in 1927, it was first an all-men's group until 1929 when "Women's Ohio," formerly an independent women's group, was amalgamated as a part of Senate. "Boost Ohio," founded in 1917 as a group to improve and promote The Ohio State University as well as to effect campus services, and Student Council had served as the student government before their merger into the Senate in 1927. Senate, Dean Park said, was created to "crystalize the thoughts of men about student activities, their guidance and control." In the year of its founding, Senate created a Student Court to "judge misconduct, violations of University regulations or of good morals, including traffic and parking regulations." It also

recommended and secured appointment of a Director of Dramatic Organizations. In 1929-1930, it petitioned for library hours on Sunday and was granted its request. The handbook for freshmen had its genesis in the Senate action which combined the YMCA and WSGA handbook into one volume in 1929. This year also marked the Senate's sponsorship of Homecoming. "The ceremonies at the game featured the Goodyear blimp, 'Defender,' which carried the queen to the game"--and a futile attempt at presenting a lecture series. Senate Secretary Foy Kohler wrote, "the lectures were a decided failure. Mr. Foy Kohler had a deficit of \$769.25. Never so much as at the time of the lectures was I aware of faculty interest in this project of a student organization. I'm happy that Senate has decided to continue it and feel that with sufficient management it will soon become a real success. I appeal to new Senate members to put their shoulders to the wheel to the end that the achievements of the coming year shall eclipse those of the year just past." Finally, in their second year, Senate members reorganized as they would do five more times in their first century. The presidents of major campus organizations were added as an integral part of Senate.

Senate's next restructuring was in 1946: Representatives of more campus organizations were added. In 1947, a federal organization was proposed by Senate and defeated by student referendum voters. In 1950, Senate revised itself to include elected representatives as well as organizational ones.

In 1960-1961, the participation of organizational senators and class representatives was severely modified when Senate reorganized into a body of 40 representatives elected by geographical district (with the number of senators per district dependent upon its population). These 40 senators had full voting and speaking rights while the organization members had only the latter.

A most comprehensive reorganization of student government was initiated in 1965-1966. One of the student political parties, the Student Congress Party, which had lost every Senate and Student Body Presidential election it ever contested, joined with another group of individuals, the Free Student Federation, in calling for Student Senate to be abolished. The other student political party, Buckeye Political Party, suggested instead a structured constitutional Convention to reexamine and restructure student government. The Buckeye proposal and the abolishment suggestion were formulated into a student referendum at which the constitutional

convention proposal was endorsed by a majority of students voting. After the Convention met and deliberated over a year, a new student government structure was formulated and approved 1) by students in another referendum, and 2) eventually by the Board of Trustees in 1967. The new student government consisted now of two student structures.

--A Student Assembly--the legislative body consisting of 25 representatives elected for one-year terms from: A) North Campus, B) South Campus, C) West Campus, D) Sororities and fraternities, E) Rooming Houses and Apartments, F) North, G) South, H) East, and I) West town areas...with representation based on the population of each area.

--A Council of Governments composed of the presidents of the South Campus Student Association, North Campus Student Association, West Campus Student Association, Council of Fraternity Presidents, Panhellenic, House Presidents Council, Women's Self Government Association, and a representative from the college councils.

--Special University student committees to parallel University administrative area organization: A) academic affairs, B) educational service, C) business and finance, and D) campus planning. The committees would be responsible for transmitting student opinion to the appropriate area administrator or faculty committee. The committees were part of Assembly.

However, no matter what structure existed, constructive ideas and criticism were generated by student-government participants. Some examples of significant contributions to University policy making and operation:

-Committee of 88. In 1933, Student Senate formed this vehicle to work with the Alumni Association to recruit promising new students, work for increased public support, and foster fellowship among students in each of Ohio's counties.

-Student Evaluation of Courses and Faculty. Senate advocated the "grading" of faculty performance in 1933. Administrative Council agreed to this project and supplied the forms to be used by students. The Council stipulated that these forms, filled out in class, would be kept for tabulation and consideration by the departments and instructors graded. In 1965-1966, the Student Senate distributed a questionnaire by which all students in the Commerce College could evaluate their

courses in toto and the instructors who taught them. Senate attempted to conduct the evaluation in other colleges, but all others refused to cooperate. In 1969-1970, Student Assembly plans to undertake a similar study, and, as did the 1966 Senate, publish and publicly distribute the results.

-War Board. Establish in 1942 to originate, develop, assign student-war activities. An excerpt from the Senate-created War Board's report illustrates its contribution during the Second World War.

"...an executive secretary was employed... 58,000 war bonds and stamps were sold... 3,000 books were collected, cleaned, crated, and shipped to prisoners of war... nurse's-aid classes were conducted... some girls' committees worked at the blood-donor center... some committees wrote letters to soldiers, others arranged parties for Port Columbus, Lockbourne, Fort Hayes soldiers... hospital committees taught girls to roll bandages, deliver mail, flowers, and carry trays." (1944).

-Ohio Union. Sponsored by Senate in 1946, petitions signed by 14,235 students were presented urging the erection of a new Union and agreeing to a fee assessment of five dollars per student per quarter.

-Human Relations. During Winter Quarter, 1954, Student Senate initiated a study of human relations and discrimination at the University. In October 1955, the Student Senate president, with the approval of CSA, appointed a student-faculty committee which worked over a year in developing "A Study of Race, Creed, Color, Religion and National Origin in the Area of Human Relations." In 1957, this report generated substantial discussion and administrative focus on the subject. In 1959 and 1960, the University publicly delineated its policies and enforcement procedures in housing discrimination, discriminatory constitutional clauses in fraternities, and human relations' problems in University operations. The increased impetus the University gave to attempting to solve these problems was the result in considerable measure of Senate contributions. Senate itself maintained, throughout the sixties, a Human Relations Commission as well as a Hearing Board to act on charges of discrimination. Facilities which were proved to discriminate were dropped from the registration of the Deans' offices.

-Housing. In 1960, Senate requested and obtained an established pattern of procedure wherein students could be excused from hall contracts under overcrowded conditions. Work in this area was also done by the men's hall student government. In 1960, Student Assembly helped lead a movement for new Trustee-accepted Open Housing rules.

-Military R. O. T. C. The University requirement for mandatory R. O. T. C. training was changed in 1960 largely as a result of the Student Senate's request to do so. Senate's report, summarized below, is ample evidence of that body's thoroughness in researching the question of optional R. O. T. C. courses and substitutes for the requirement.

The report summarizing the Senate R. O. T. C. study included: the comparison of R. O. T. C. programs at Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio State; the effect of voluntary R. O. T. C. at Minnesota; a Lantern editorial asking that the compulsory requirement be abolished; an article noting R. O. T. C. changes at other Universities; a report of students who talked with the Air Force R. O. T. C. deputy commander and chief of staff of operations of the national Air Force R. O. T. C. program; a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army enunciating the Army's position on compulsory basic R. O. T. C. ; the semi-annual report of the Secretary of the Air Force; a report including student opinion; the contribution of R. O. T. C. to the academic community; the extent of the requirement; the fact that military and air science were not prerequisites to degrees at many colleges; a description of the military and air science curriculum; opinions on: its value academically, and in-citizenship training, the necessity of mandatory R. O. T. C. for the national defense, and voluntary R. O. T. C. 's effects on officer output.

The report claimed the question was essentially one of curriculum emphasis and pointed out that it was upon the faculty's recommendation that the requirement was continued in 1896 and 1926.

The Senate resolution passed February 26, 1959, read: "Senate recommends to CSA and the Board of Trustees that the compulsory R. O. T. C. requirement be eliminated from the curriculum, and that a required military survey course be set up to inform incoming underclassmen of the military programs available at the University." The resolution said

that while only 3300 students voted in the general campus election in 1958-1959, approximately 2200 signed petitions opposing mandatory R. O. T. C. The report documenting the Senate's assertions consisted of a thirteen-page summarization and a twenty-two page appendix.

In June 1961, the Board of Trustees approved President Fawcett's recommendation of Senate's suggestion--substitution of optional courses to fulfill the mandatory R. O. T. C. requirement.

-Student Health Insurance. Student Senate, with CSA approval, recommended that the University, in 1954, investigate the possibility of student group insurance which wouldn't be compulsory. This action was endorsed five to one in a spring student referendum and was eventually approved by the Board of Trustees.

-Speakers Rule. Throughout the fifties and early sixties, student Senate contributed substantially to the criticism and final liberalization of the faculty rule requiring processes of administrative approval in a student organization's sponsorship of persons not from the University community speaking on campus. President Fawcett said at the time of rule liberalization that student-elected, recognized student government action contributed substantially to the Board of Trustee's affirmative liberalization.

-Student Participation on Administrative Committees. Making students members of administrative and policy-making committees and councils is first recorded in 1956 by Executive Dean Guthrie who had suggested it 15 years earlier. During the late fifties, students served on official groups in, for example, areas of athletics, traffic and parking, International Students, Publications, student rules and regulations, Orientation, Cultural programs, Religious Affairs, Scholarships and Loans, and the Student Personnel Council. More Committees added such membership in 1964 and 1965. In May, 1967, several bodies which previously had only undergraduate student representation added graduate students to their membership.

A most significant increase in student representation was made in March, 1968, when final approval was given for: 1) the Student Body President's membership in Faculty Council with full speaking privileges, and 2) appointment of students to University Committee posts by the Student Body President rather than the President of the University.

-Recognition of student organizations, giving them use of University facilities, the University name, and listing in official University publications, was effected by the Dean of Men, or Women, until circa 1949 when the function was taken over by CSA. In fall, 1959, CSA delegated power to the Deans for either of them to grant provisional (temporary) recognition while the Council still was to grant or deny permanent recognition. Senate's many requests to grant and deny recognition were granted in full in May, 1968.

-Allocation of Student Fee Monies originally made wholly by administrators was delegated to some degree in 1964 when Executive Dean John T. Bonner requested CSA members to determine the distribution of allocations to student organizations. In 1968, this allocation power was assumed by the Undergraduate Student Government, and Council of Graduate Students.

-Curriculum. Over the years, Senate made many recommendations about various phases of the academic program. One severe criticism that student "governors" made persistently throughout the last quarter century concerned the extensive use of graduate students as instructors and their alleged ineptness in those capacities. One example of a Senate proposal resulting in a course change was that made in 1964-urging that grades for physical education be only "pass or fail"--or not count in computations of students' grade point-hour ratio. In 1967 and 1968 especially, student government was effective in establishing the opportunity for students to take some courses on a "pass-fail" basis.

Until 1965, the Deans of Men and Women served as the advisers to Senate. In 1965, an Assistant Dean was designated advisor, and, in 1968, an Associate Dean of Students served in that capacity. From 1960 through 1962, Student Relations provided an Administrative Assistant for Senate.

THE WOMEN'S SELF-GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

"Working with WSGA and recognizing the great contributions it made were some of the greatest satisfactions of my service as Dean," said Mrs. Christine Y. Conaway, herself once a WSGA President. Throughout the last seventy-five years, the women's governing organization has accomplished much for its constituents. The WSGA has been instrumental in programming for women's special interests, manifesting its concern for women students' safety and security, recognizing their vocational needs, presiding over and formulating coed-living standards, and serving as a communicative and interpretive vehicle for the Dean of Women.

The Women's Council--which would shortly be labeled WSGA--was a prime lobbyist for the creation of a Dean of Women. And, the women's student government movement was first substantially developed and structured by Dean Breyfogle.

Programming by the organization was extensive. WSGA was long active in helping to orient and organize freshmen, especially since 1925. Many projects focusing on the women's role in society permeated the group's history. For example, in 1947, scores of women participated in organizing and participating in "Women's Week." Dean Conaway reported in 1949, "during the summer a group of WSGA Board members met to discuss methods of bringing women some feeling of responsibility for making socially acceptable decisions about social drinking and affectionate behavior with the opposite sex. They presented their conclusions to corridor representatives throughout the residence halls."

A significant addition to WSGA and women's programs in general was the Town Women's Program in which freshmen town women were provided with a town assistant to orient them to campus, help them adjust, and serve as a general reference person. Like the student assistant, the town assistant enrolled in Psychology 581. With this program's inception in 1956, Dean Conaway claimed, "every woman student will now have an upperclassman interested in her welfare and eager to help."

A project which served the whole campus was the 1961-1962 study of student academic misconduct on campus. The Bridal Fair, initiated in 1965, was most popular with coeds as were speakers' programs such as the one in 1966 featuring a former Miss America and another--a

few years earlier--presenting Betty Freidan, author of The Feminine Mystique. As 1970 WSGA President Susan Packard remarked, "I really do think college women want and benefit from role models."

Safety and security of women has always been a prime concern of WSGA. The Board has always promptly followed up security needs. For instance, beginning in 1964, WSGA circulated petitions, worked with local University Community Association, and visited city officials including the Columbus Mayor, in seeking increased lighting in the campus area. They got it. In another year, 1967, a lecture series on women's safety was sponsored.

Vocational projects were also part of WSGA through the years. Starting most substantially in the 1930's, vocational programs were produced--notably through the Vocational Information Council, which, for example in 1947, involved over a hundred women in organizing the three-day affair.

WSGA formulated, communicated, and enforced most of the living and hours' regulations of women students. As early as 1925, Dean Gaw recorded WSGA's involvement in "house organization and a system of cards to show their return." She summarized her philosophy well in 1936, "We act as advisers, helping students formulate for themselves... never put ourselves in the position of making a plan and forcing students to follow it." In 1945, a "Joint Residences Standards Committee", later named "Standards Commission," and later--in 1968--dubbed "Women's Commission," served consistently as the vehicle for maintaining and changing rules specifically applicable to women students. This commission initiated all of the changes in women's hours that were effected throughout the sixties, some of which are listed below:

1961-1962

- Hours for all women changed from 10:30 to 11:00 p. m. for returns to residence during the week. Securing written parental permission for leaving the hall overnight was no longer required.

1962-1963

- Undergraduate women who were twenty-one and over could now live in apartments--deviating from the original regulation that all women had to live in organized housing.

1963-1964

- "Any undergraduate woman who visits a man's room or apartment without University-approved chaperons will be subject to dismissal."
- REVISED TO "Freshmen women students twenty-one and over, and all sophomores, juniors, and senior women are permitted to visit in apartments and are to maintain the high standards expected of University students. Freshmen women who are under twenty-one may not visit men's rooms or apartments without University chaperones."

1965-1966

- Hours were extended from 11:00 to 12:00 p. m. on every week night except Tuesday. Except for freshmen limitations, Friday and Saturday nights were made "2 o'clocks". Additionally, Seniors gained "extended" hours' privileges on Friday and Saturday nights. The rule prohibiting freshmen women from visiting men's apartments without chaperones was repealed.

1966-1967

- Essentially, women twenty-one and over, and seniors had extended hours. Also the apartment visitation rule was emphasized as it read: "Women students visiting in apartments are expected to maintain the high standards of conduct expected of all University students."

1968-1969

- Juniors could now also live in apartments as could any woman student twenty-one years of age or older. Self-regulated hours were implemented for sophomores, juniors and seniors.
- The Commission also supervised and heard appeals from inferior commissions.
- Finally, WSGA served as a means through which the Dean of Women could communicate with women through their elected leaders--interpreting University policies to women, and ascertaining their needs, ideas, and problems. The Dean of Women and the Associate Dean served as advisers to the group for decades--until 1967, when under the new administrative structure an Assistant Dean of Students was named adviser.
- Every woman student has always automatically been a WSGA member.

POMERENE HALL

... "In one part of the skit, the group sang, 'We The Pomerene Girls' to the tune of 'Chiquita Banana'..."

Though numerous requests for "a woman's building" were made by women students and alumnae beginning about 1912, Pomerene Hall was not constructed until 1922. Serving as a women's union for many years, Pomerene was administered by a "Hostess" who was responsible to the Dean of Women as well as to a Board of Control. This Board, composed of the Dean, the Chairman of Women's Physical Education, two faculty members, the Hostess (later titled "Social Director"), and five women students; made the policies and decisions of the Union and utilized an all-student Activities Council with committees to develop programs and activities. The first Pomerene Hostess argued for more student members of the Board when she was appointed in 1924, "It's difficult to sustain the present atmosphere without the cooperation of the people most concerned and involved."

Pomerene sponsored many cultural, social, and educational programs. One made "special contacts" with freshmen and other new women students: "They have instituted a Personal Service through which those who feel awkward or who do not know exactly the right thing to say or do may have individual personal advice. This Pomerene service is double-edged. It helps members grow in personal desirability, and it reaches those who are still in the initial stumbling course of such development," said Dean Gaw in 1936.

It also served as an all-important women's headquarters. "Many students have expressed how Pomerene gave them a feeling of a place on campus which was theirs and made them feel the University cared or it would not have created for them a place of rest... quiet... refinement."

With the completion of the Ohio Union in 1951, Pomerene Hall--which supplied the woman student with "her" center as did the men's union for the man student--was phased out as a union and taken over completely by the Dean of Women's staff and Department of Women's Physical Education.

In 1957, the Dean of Men's office was moved from the Administration Building to Pomerene Hall. The office of the Dean of Students and the office of Student Housing are now occupying space previously used by the Dean of Women and the Dean of Men.

COUNCIL ON STUDENT AFFAIRS

Early in the century, several faculty committees all exerted control and policy-making functions in the areas of student activities and organizations: The Faculty Committee, The Board of Publications, Faculty Committee on Amusements and Receptions, and The Faculty Committee on Fraternities and Sororities. In 1923, many of the various committees' members felt that they were "traversing substantially the same questions and situations" and also voiced collective approval of an "experiment to test out the desire for greater participation of students" in directing student activities, and "measuring the efficiency of students." So, at their recommendation, a committee on Student Affairs was formed in 1923 to have authority in all student affairs and organizations. "No social functions could be held without previous CSA permission." In 1925, all student activities, social functions, recognitions, and eligibility to hold office were under Council jurisdiction. In 1927, the burden of administering faculty rules covering student activities became too great, so routine administration was handled by the Deans who referred matters of policy to the Council.

Membership in 1923 included students, but in 1926, student membership was dropped leaving five faculty members comprising the Committee. Three students--The Student Body President, the WSGA President, and a Senate member--were added in 1933, and sixteen years later, six students joined the Council--four elected by Senate plus its President and the WSGA President. In 1950, the six students consisted of two juniors (each with a two-year appointment), one senior, one representative-at-large, and the two presidents. Eight years after that change, Senate requested and received permission to screen and recommend candidates for two student positions, each with a one-year term. Two of the six student positions were allotted to graduate and professional student representatives in 1963. Finally, in 1968, student membership was increased to seven--the two presidents, two undergraduates, two graduate students, and one professional student.

The Council supervised publications and social functions through two subcommittees ("Boards") and considered policies, special discipline cases, and proposals from Senate and WSGA. It also served as the liaison between faculty-administration, and student organizations.

Further, rules affecting student life were promulgated by CSA and/or recommended to Faculty Council. Deans throughout the years sought members' advice on every conceivable student issue. CSA was also the court of final appeals in many matters until 1969 when University Court assumed that function.

Some of CSA's actions are outlined:

1939

- Required student organizations to have counselors (advisers).

1949

- Prohibited firearms from any recognized University student housing facility.

1952

- Seventy-five student leaders formed the first Spring Planning Committee to help prevent student disruptions and disorders.

1953

- Lowered from 2.5 to 2.0 the requirement for student participation in a major activity.

1954

- Recommended an IBM system of registration.

1956

- Combined the handbooks of student rules, faculty rules, etc. into one new book for distribution among all students.

1958

- Recommended that names of students involved in discipline cases not be released publicly.

1959

- The alcoholic beverage rule was modified to grant exceptions to 1) commuters living with parents, 2) married students twenty-one and over, and 3) those over twenty-one in graduate or professional schools--so long as they did not live where undergraduates did. The alcoholic beverage rule was originally passed in 1946 and modified in 1948.

1962

- Clarified Residence Hall Room Search Procedures.

1963

- The Board of Trustees at CSA request separated the undergraduate student body from the student body of the graduate and professional schools. Salaries for organizational officers were prohibited.

- The Directory of Recognized Organizations became incorporated into Activities For You.

1964

- CSA received responsibility for allocating student fee monies to student organizations.

1965

- Transferred administrative responsibility for student organizations in the professional schools to each respective Dean.

1967

- CSA received proposals from the Council of Fraternity Presidents and the Residence Hall Governments to permit the possession and consumption of 3.2 beer in student rooms in fraternities and residence halls. These proposals were approved by CSA and transmitted through the President to the Board of Trustees where they were rejected.

1969

- Assumed increased responsibility for roles in student rights and responsibilities.

- By action of Faculty Council with the approval of the Board of Trustees, the membership of the Council of Student Affairs was revised to include the following:

- Seven students, (President of the Undergraduate Student Body, the President of the Women's Self Government Association, two students appointed by the President of the Undergraduate Student Body with the advice and consent of the Student Assembly, two students to be appointed by the President of the Council of Graduate Students with the advice and consent of that Council, and one student to be appointed by the Presidents of the Student Councils of the Colleges of Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Optometry, and Veterinary Medicine), six elected members of the Faculty Council chosen by the Faculty Council for three-year terms, (two to be chosen each year) the Dean of Students, and the Vice President for Student Affairs.

SOCIAL PROGRAMMING

Even in the first year of the University's operations, students organized and enjoyed social life. One student records that in 1873, students sang and danced in rooms temporarily rearranged for parties in University Hall. Evidently such functions were ruled out in later years inasmuch as President Canfield records in 1898, "groups of students petitioned for dancing to be allowed." It was. For the next three decades the Dean of Women's Annual Reports lament the "excesses" of such merriment.

Said Dean Conrad in 1921, "Adequate supervision and control of the social and organizational activities is not worked out yet by this University, although most comply with the faculty Social Committee's requests for dates and chaperones of dances. The committee asks that all dances close at 12:00 midnight, and, on Friday, at 1:00 a.m., except when an extra permit has been obtained for a Friday 2:00 a.m. formal." Yet she adds, "chaperones are in part to blame for the fact that certain dances have not closed until after 3:00 a.m. . . and my attention has been called to one fraternity dance that lasted until 5:00 a.m. "

Although Dean Conrad claims there was no attempt to regulate dances or their cost, a faculty committee did exist. . . "punish University offenders of social codes of both faculty and students" in 1920. Another faculty committee existed too--the faculty Committee on Amusements and Receptions, which was responsible for "registration of all social events." Facts seemingly imply these faculty committees failed to function as the Dean and President wished. President Thompson pleaded in 1925 for "student-faculty opinion and authority brought into evidence" regarding student social functions. "Dances until 1:00 a.m. . . twenty to thirty miles from campus offer one of the problems many students would like to see met." It was not until 1927 that the University explicitly designated an administrator, the Dean of Men, to supervise and exercise general responsibility for social functions. Included in this role was the Dean's part in helping students plan these functions and their financing. Previously, in 1923, the Student Affairs Committee was created to "show students through their own representatives the necessity of enforcing of chaperonage and limitations of hours and expenses" as well as the need to confine social functions to weekends. Dean Park was the first person to administer these policies, primarily through an Assistant Dean hired in 1929.

As the years progressed, students held functions off campus provoking letters such as the one from the owner of the Valleydale party facility. In inquiring if students could hold dances there, he claimed, "Now the so-called night spots or clubs are slowly but surely strangling their business by offering as an inducement the very things they have so nobly fought against. Repeatedly, we have been approached and assured of enormous profits if we convert into a night club. At great financial sacrifice, we turn a deaf ear to all such proposals in the hope that the good people of Columbus will use their influence with the younger generation to patronize where clean, moral recreation is paramount. Surely this is one request deserving of sympathetic consideration and advice from clean-thinking people of central Ohio." (April 30, 1940)

Supervision of social functions and social-rule enforcement resided in the Dean of Men's office until the University's concern for balanced social programming was more specifically institutionalized in a Social Board formed October 12, 1946. Actually, in 1945, the Council on Student Affairs had assumed more and more control over social activities. The Board 1) published information helpful in planning, organizing, and promoting social events; 2) worked for a more well-rounded social program by regulating competition, i. e. coordinating and approving dates and functions; 3) underwrote possible losses on social functions sponsored by organizations. Losses were "insured" from a \$3000 fund derived from taxes on successful function profits:

<u>Profit</u>	<u>Tax</u>
\$0 - 100	None
Next \$150	10%
Next \$250	15%
Over \$500	20%

Not only were losses incurred from approved functions "covered" by the fund, but the Board also provided loans to support programs it approved. Money could also be used to promote or sponsor a University-wide social or recreational event. Policy was made by the eleven-member Board (five faculty and six elected students) and administered by an Assistant Dean of Men.

At the same time it set up the Social Board, the Council on Student Affairs ruled (October 12, 1946), "no alcoholic beverages, including beer or wine were to be served at any party." In February (11) 1948, this ruling was further reiterated... "No alcoholic beverage, including beer and wine, was to be served at any social function," including those on campus and within the county. Moreover, no alcoholic beverages were to be served in any recognized housing facility, rooming house, dormitory, or Greek residence. In the same year, CSA ordered that penalties for social-rule infraction as well as judgment of guilt would be the responsibility of the Council of Fraternity Presidents, Panhellenic, Pleiades, or Student Court... depending on what the violating organization was.

A year later, a tragic student death lent impetus to the enforcement of the "drinking" rules. On November 12, 1949, twenty-one year old senior, Mr. Jack T. McKeown of Norwood, Ohio, was shot fatally by Mr. James D. Hare, a twenty year old Delta Tau Delta fraternity brother. The shooting occurred after the Delts' homecoming cocktail party during which the University alcoholic beverage rule was allegedly violated. Following this incident, a November 14, 1949, Board of Trustees' meeting passed a rule prohibiting any firearms in University recognized housing units. The Board further ordered both this rule and the alcoholic beverage rule reiterated to students and requested CSA to effect disciplinary action on the fraternity. The Council 1) denied Delta Tau Delta social privileges until June 1, 1950, 2) removed and barred from office the president and social chairman of the house and, 3) removed its chapter advisor.

In 1950 and 1951, respectively, the Board made two significant policies: A) October 25, 1950: approved a contract with the American Federation of Musicians stating that only union bands would play at all-campus dances; and B) all-campus events and dances should be held on campus.

Continuing its policy-making function, the Board inaugurated the "protected-date system" wherein certain functions would be protected from other "competition" on the night they scheduled their programs. In beginning the policy, two dates per quarter were reserved for traditional all-campus events. The following year (1952-1953) CSA ratified the Board recommendation that no social function be held in "sleeping rooms of hotels and similar establishments."

In 1952, the Board increased its services. Though it had stopped taxing social-event profits, the Board still held meetings of all social chairmen once a quarter to supplement and explain rules, policies and services explicated in the Social Handbook it prepared and distributed. It also published a list of campus-event dates, and provided indices of available bands. The Board had to approve both the date and budget of each social event scheduled. Interpreting social rules, especially those involving women students, occupied much of the time of the Assistant Dean of Men who served as the Board Secretary.

In the fall of 1956, the Board started publishing its official Calendar of Events in the Lantern every week. A year later, in April, CSA approved another Board recommendation, no "dunking in Mirrow Lake."

The administrative operation of the Board--registering functions, verifying chaperones--was assigned in 1958-1959 to an Administrative Assistant, who reported to the offices of both Deans. Three years later Board membership changed from twenty voting members and one non-voting to eight voting and one non-voting member. In 1958, it was increased to ten students and eleven faculty.

Coordination of the organization of traditional events--May Week, Homecoming, Dads' Day, etc.--was accomplished in 1964-1965 with the formation of Traditions Board. This body was formed by Student Senate to provide continuity in student staff and procedures in producing the various events incident to these traditions. It helped assure that experienced, capable personnel were available to organize these programs without duplication of effort. The Board was so successful that after the first year of its operation, 137 students applied for the 15 Board openings.

The previous year marked the initiation of a new tradition, the Miss OSU Pageant, a series of competitions, the winner of which represented The Ohio State University in the Miss Ohio contest. Also at this time, all social scheduling of dates and facilities was centralized in the office of an Assistant Dean of Men in the Ohio Union. This procedure saved the student from having to visit several different campus offices.

In 1966, the Board excluded from its requirement to register social events those functions held in the public areas of residence halls, and those sponsored by Greek organizations which involved only their members. The next year the Board changed its composition once again to eleven and eliminated elected members.

In 1967, additional responsibility for student behavior at social functions was placed upon students themselves by a change in the chaperone requirement. At that time, student organizations were urged to have faculty members, parents, and others as guests but they were not required as chaperones.

Though in the fifties, the Board stopped its loaning money and financial "insurance" underwriting for functions, Mershon Auditorium made available an agreement in 1964 wherein an organization sponsoring an Auditorium music concert/show could share equally profits or losses on the event with Mershon. This agreement was superceded in August, 1969, when CSA set up an escrow fund to "cover" concerts produced that incurred losses. This fund was set up on a loan principle and taxed profits of all-campus functions to supplement the \$25,000 in University monies which started the fund. In 1969, CSA gave the Board complete responsibility for selecting and sponsoring popular music groups on campus.

As 1970 approached, the Board gave consideration to liberalizing further the University regulations governing social functions.

One can see the number of social functions registered rose constantly after 1935, dropped into a reversed trend about 1950, and then increased in another climbing trend through the last decade.

1934-1935	591	1954-1955	1633
1939-1940	700	1959-1960	1454
1945-1946	1400	1964-1965	2076
1949-1950	1300		

In the late sixties, the registration procedures were changed to decentralize registration into the residence halls as well as in the Social Board office.

STUDENT PUBLICATIONS

Up to 1932, student publications had been advised by various faculty members and occasionally by members of both Deans staffs. In that year, CSA was designated as the administrative body to supervise publications. In 1943, CSA delegated this power to a Publications Board composed of the two Deans, the Director, one other faculty member of the School of Journalism, and four students plus non-voting members: the Auditor of Student Organizations, Purchasing Director, and Makio and Sundial editors. The Board, throughout its existence, awarded printing contracts, appointed student staffs, supervised some campus publications, and formulated policies governing all student publications. In 1943-1944, for example, the Board judged the Sundial "guilty of bad taste" so it changed advisors and added two student "censors" to supervise the humor magazine's publication. Board actions were very rarely so severe.

In 1963, the Journalism School faculty noted: 1) only two of the Board members had a "professional" background in publications, 2) the Board was a "student activity, not an educational opportunity," 3) the lack of authority for the adviser to remove "unprofessional" material, and 4) supervision of student activities is a "function of the Executive Dean, not of a professional school." Hence, they suggested Board leadership, and its adviser become a responsibility of Student Relations and not the Journalism School as it was then. Dean Bonner agreed, and then hired, in 1963, a Publications Adviser to work with student publications generally, as well as to provide specific supervision to the Makio and Sundial. This Adviser continues to broaden the scope of his work in 1970.

The Makio has continued to be successful. However, the Sundial, after a series of financial set backs, has not published since 1967-1968. The University Forum, a tabloid newspaper, and Gallimauphri, an all campus magazine are publishing under probationary recognition in 1969-1970.

THE OHIO STATE LANTERN

... "During the summer when Mr. Tobin became Lantern editor for the second six weeks, he started on a crusade to have social affairs function on an all-University scale. Finally, with the help of Mary Jones' Finance Committee, they had a party called 'The Lantern Prom'. . . 1924 Dean of Women's Report.

The Lantern first appeared as a campus newspaper in 1884 under fraternity sponsorship. The first official action concerning the paper taken by the University was in 1912 when the Board of Trustees asked the President to report on the organization of the Lantern, "a weekly, under student control."

In 1914, Mr. Joseph S. Meyers resigned as managing editor of the Pittsburgh Post and Sun to become the first faculty member of the newly established Department of Journalism. Also in that year, the University Print Shop was built at which time the Journalism Department took over publication of the Lantern and published it as a daily from the basement of University Hall.

FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

Since about 1925, the University has strongly encouraged and supported fraternities and the Greek system in general. Earlier in the University's history, however, such support was not evident. In fact, in the first two decades of this century, the President and Dean of Women both verbally winced at the time fraternities took from many students' academic pursuits. This attitude seemed evident, for example, in 1901 when Phi Kappa Psi applied to lease University property for its home. Replied the Ohio Attorney General, "use of the grounds by a fraternity would be for purposes wholly foreign to those for which it was acquired."

Early records show Phi Gamma Delta as establishing the first fraternity in 1878, and it seems after that time, the campus YMCA exerted the only guidance over fraternity development. Early Y projects included training sessions for "pledge managers" (1920-1925). Beginning in 1927, fraternities received overwhelming institutional support from new Dean Joseph Park. Dean Park aided their operations and planning, counseled their officers, and, in 1929, institutionalized the University's support of and liaison with the houses by designating an Assistant Dean "for fraternity affairs." (Shared this role with responsibility for housing too.) In the early 1930's, Mr. Frederick Stecker was hired as the first Assistant Dean to devote full time to the fraternity system. His work seemed to set the example for the Dean's work throughout the years in fostering and channeling fraternity men's efforts into academic and service areas... and keeping their other social activities as reasonable and constructive as possible.

In 1932, a fraternity auditor was established in the Dean's office to aid financially troubled houses and systematically pay debts. In the next few years, this service became so helpful that all fraternities were utilizing this office which, seemingly, aided them greatly in maintaining more sound business and financial practices. In September, 1937, both the fraternity and sorority auditors were combined into the new Student Auditing Division of the Dean of Men's Office.

In 1932, the Fraternity Managers Association was established as a cooperative buying organization enabling member Greek organizations to buy food and other house materials at reduced rates. Said Dean Park in 1936, "FMA as a permanent buying organization establishes more uniform systems of purchasing, fosters sound credit, stabilizes fraternity finances and acts as a clearing house for fraternity-management problems." Fraternity house managers were thus relieved of having

to spend so much time with buying problems and were provided with accurately checked merchandise invoices condensed into monthly statements.

Greeks began to celebrate their "being" officially in 1939 when "Mr. Stecker, Assistant Dean, arranged a program of 'Greek Week' to foster a better understanding of fraternities and their purpose in the general educational scheme," President Rightmire wrote. A year earlier at a Council of Fraternity Presidents' dinner, the President illustrated the University's changed attitude (vis-a-vis around 1900). "Whenever we want something done at the University, we call on fraternities. You have proven you have the brains and ability to work together." Fraternities did initiate and perform many service projects throughout the years. For many years several fraternities supported international students on campus, carried on charity drives, entertained underprivileged children. Besides providing much of the housing so desperately needed during the Second World War and in other critical times, fraternities and sororities'--with only few exceptions--members maintained a higher grade average than their independent counterparts.

In 1941, the practice of sending information about fraternities to entering freshmen was begun, and, in 1944, at Dean Park's recommendation and with CSA's approval, all fraternities were to employ resident "housemothers." Due to the limited finances of many fraternities, the rules could not be fully enforced until almost twenty years later. By 1947-1948, Dean Park said, "The policy of this office has been to permit and to encourage the fraternity system to regulate its own affairs." In that year, the system had grown to encompass the Council of Fraternity Presidents, The Fraternity Affairs Office, Interfraternity Court, and the Professional Interfraternity Council. The great decrease in membership caused by World War II had been rectified. (In 1943-1944, Dean Park wrote, "twenty-five fraternities and fifty-five Presidents since September.") The Court had been established in 1944. Said Dean Park, "in addition to giving groups a feeling of settling their own affairs, it created a better understanding of rules."

A huge public relations effort was made for the system in 1949-1950 when students interviewed over 1200 Columbus residents about their attitudes toward Greeks. Based on results from this inquiry, new communications about Greek life were planned. The year 1950-1951 marked the first of six national awards The Ohio State University system would receive in the following years from the National Interfraternity Conference. In 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, the system was named the best in a large university located in a large urban center. Moreover, in 1955, 1959, and 1962,

The Ohio State University fraternity system received the NIFC Grand Award as the outstanding fraternity system in the United States and Canada. Further attempts to inform important external publics about fraternities were made in 1957 with the publication of a sixteen-page booklet emphasizing the service aspects of the system.

Efforts to curtail notorious initiation practices were aided 1) in 1957, when the CFP began its late night "surprise" inspections of initiating fraternities, and 2) in 1960, when the initiation period was shortened from seven to four days. In 1958 and 1967, the system sought to repeal the rules prohibiting beer, etc. in houses, but gained only University refusal to do so. In 1967, the Panhellenic and Fraternity system hosted 113 other Greek officers at the national Big Ten CFP-Panhellenic Association Convention. In the same year, FMA added the scheduling of party and band facilities to its services.

Throughout the growth of fraternities, an Assistant Dean devoted his time to advising the system in its programming and general operations. As one can see, though membership remained substantial, the percentage of men who were "Greeks" declined steadily.

	<u>Fraternities</u>	<u>Membership</u>
1935	62	2232
1940	58	2800
1942	35	576
1943-1944	34	1295
1945	58	3837
1950	68	4200
1955	60	4000
1960	65	4043
1965	67	3825
1966	43	2630
1969	43	2562

In 1965-1966, the responsibilities for professional fraternities were removed from the student personnel area and assigned to the respective College Deans, at the order of J. T. Bonner, Executive Dean.

THE PANHELLENIC SYSTEM

As had the Dean of Men's Office assigned an Assistant Dean to advise the fraternity system, so did an Assistant Dean of Women advise the sorority system. However, the Dean of Women's staff seemed more involved with day-to-day specific operations of the distaff Greeks than their counterparts were with the fraternities. This involvement seemed especially pervasive during sorority rush, a more complicated rule-bound affair than was the men's.

The first recorded beginnings of the Panhellenic system are described by the Dean of Women in 1923 when she advised all sorority houses to budget "for chaperones to have general supervision of the house." Reports of Panhellenic throughout the thirties emphasize that the Association engaged in introspection as a prime activity via meetings and study groups discussing pledging and initiation procedures, scholastic achievement, etc. It should be noted that Panhellenic participated extensively in U.S.O. and other war-time service activities, especially in 1943-1944. By 1947, the Panhellenic system seemed substantially developed with the installation of a Panhellenic Court, primarily to handle inter-system rush rule violations. Panhellenic by this time included also the Panhellenic Council, Council of Sorority Presidents, and the sorority head resident group. The Dean's office also devoted considerable time throughout Panhellenic growth to fostering liaison with national sorority officers.

A significant innovation was made in 1955-1956 with the establishment of student-rush counselors who attempted to advise freshmen in rush procedures and make them aware of all considerations involved in pledging. The counselors were sorority members who, during the quarter of rush, absolved themselves of their affiliation and tried to make certain their counselees understood the obligations incident to rushing and pledging.

Deferred rushing was ordered by Dean Conaway in November, 1956, for a trial period of one college generation--four years--at the end of which, the system was designated as permanent. Dean Conaway felt that the freshman woman student needed her first quarter free of sorority obligations so that she could become academically "settled" and have a chance to examine the various sororities' reputations as well as adjust to her completely new environment. Facts support Mrs. Conaway's assertion that a higher percentage of pledges would remain as members under deferred rush as opposed to a greater number of pledges "not making grades" under the "old" system...and leaving the membership.

Panhellenic has constantly evidenced a desire to rehabilitate and generally aid less successful houses. The system has also consistently provided service to the community, for example, raising \$5000 for the Heart Fund in 1954 and providing material support for a German exchange program as well as for foster children throughout the fifties and sixties.

Moreover, sororities have constantly demonstrated above-average scholastic achievement.

In 1965, the women's Panhellenic Association was recognized by the National Panhellenic Conference by receiving its Fraternity Month's award in recognition of its outstanding program and contribution to the University and the community.

GROWTH

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Members</u>	<u>No. Rushing</u>	<u>Pledged</u>	<u>Houses</u>
1930	736	ND	ND	28
1935	547	ND	ND	23
1940	ND	ND	ND	ND
1945	900	ND	ND	21
1950	1344	706	617	22
1955	1538	709	425	22
1960	1644	892	639	21
1965	1892	1102	682	21
1969	1810	908	509	21

ND = No data available

As one can see, the total numbers in sororities rose, but the percentage of women students who were sorority members has declined steadily. The number of sororities on campus has remained quite constant since 1935.

PROGRAMMING FOR THE INDEPENDENT STUDENT

The staffs of both Dean's offices attempted especially in the fifteen-year period from 1945 to 1960 to foster programs for independents and found that it was extraordinarily difficult to maintain viable organizations among this segment of the student body.

Pleiades was begun as a women's federated structure of smaller groups in 1944-1945 to "promote a well-rounded social life and security from belonging," according to Dean Conaway. Starting with the ten students, the group grew to 400 organized into 18 "friendship groups" in 1945. In the next year, over 900 had joined and were divided into 20 federated groups. In 1949-1950, Pleiades membership started to diminish with only 13 groups and, in 1950-1951, consisted of 183 women in 11 groups. Though the group was shrinking, Mrs. Conaway noted that "as individuals develop a loyalty and a cohesiveness with a relatively small number of people, their growth possibilities for integrating with the larger whole will assist them in exploring and appreciating a new breadth of outlook..." By 1957-1958, Pleiades, however, had diminished to 31 members and disbanded shortly thereafter.

The Dean of Men's office began major programs for independent students through the Council of Men's Organizations formed in 1944-1945. "Its main purpose is to offer something to compete with the less desirable hangouts," an Assistant Dean remarked. He amplified its purpose a year later--"to foster better understanding between independents and Greeks, better participation and orientation of new students." In 1937-1938, the Independent Men's Association had been formed; however, facts imply that its programs and operations were sporadic.

An effort at coalescing both independent men and women around a coeducational organization's program was made in 1950-1951 with the formation of the Independent Student Council--a merger of Civitas (the independent men's group) and Pleiades.

Administrative impetus was given to the University's concern for the independent student when Dean Ross assigned an Assistant Dean to work full time with independent men in 1954. "Rooming House Notes" was established as a communicative link between the

University and rooming house men, among other projects undertaken by this assistant. However, after only three years, lack of independent student interest prompted the staff member to recommend that programming in his area did not seem to merit the full-time attention of an Assistant Dean. Dean Ross agreed.

Though Civitas was dissolved due to lack of interest in 1961, efforts at providing activities for independent students continued through 1970.

The expansion and development of the University residence hall program for both men and women has had a significant impact on providing activities and assistance for the student who chooses to remain unaffiliated.

TOWN MEN'S ASSOCIATION

In 1968-1969, an association was formed to interest all town men in extracurricular life in the University. Participation in the intramural program and cooperation with the WSGA Town Women's program have been of primary interest to the members of the Town Men's Association.

THE OHIO UNION

The original Ohio Union, the oldest one in the state universities, and the fourth oldest in the United States, was built in 1909 with a \$75,000 appropriation granted by the Ohio Legislature. Opened in 1910 as "headquarters" for the various class organizations' clubs and fraternities, the first Union was closed to women with the exception of one day per week, appropriately labeled "ladies day." Inasmuch as no money was available for furnishing the Union, this task was financed through solicitations by students who conducted a campus-wide, fund-raising campaign.

Operations of the Union were directed by a "Board of Overseers" formed in 1911 and composed of four students, one trustee, two faculty members, one alumni member and the University Business Manager.

The Board made the first assignment of student-activity space to the Lantern, the Ag Student, and the YMCA on March 27, 1911.

The success of the first freshman Open House in the Ohio Union led to the formation of the first Union Program Committee: four students and the manager in September, 1912. The programming function of the Union was more firmly institutionalized with the appointment of an Activities Director for the building in 1927.

At the direction of the University administration, the Union assumed responsibility for the Student Employment Bureau in 1930, though such responsibility lasted only until 1936. The same year--at Student Senate's request--the Union Activities Office became the facilities registration center for campus affairs.

But the Ohio Union, which in 1945 opened its doors to women, had become too small to fulfill adequately the needs of an expanding University community. In December, 1946, Vice President Stradley reported that work undertaken by students to stimulate enthusiasm and interest in a new Union building, though stymied temporarily by World War II, was now proceeding.

The same month President Bevis urged the formation of student committees to work with the Ohio Union Board in planning a new building and in securing at least 10,000 student signatures on petitions urging such construction.

So, in December, 1946, a large student committee began a campaign stressing that the only way for a new Union to be built would be through funding its construction via a quarterly fee assessment of five dollars per student. Under the leadership of Student Senate, 14,235 students signed petitions urging the new erection and agreeing, in essence, to the fee assessment.

Finally, at the June 30, 1947, Board of Trustees' meeting, President Bevis reported the Union was "a going project" and asked the Board of Trustees to declare the Cabinet a steering committee for the project, which it did. An Advisory Committee of faculty, students, and Union staff formed to create plans for the Union. The results of all these efforts could be seen in the model of the new Union placed on view in University Hall Chapel in January, 1949, and in the completed building which was dedicated November 17, 1951. The new University Center for culture, food service, and social and recreational activities was to be governed by a sixteen-member Ohio Union Council as follows: eight student members; seven faculty and staff members--Vice President for Business and Finance, Executive Dean for Student Relations, Director of the Ohio Union (ex officio), Program Director of the Ohio Union (ex officio), two members of the University faculty, one residence hall staff representative (Dean of Students)--and one alumni member. In 1968, the Vice President for Student Affairs replaced the Executive Dean for Student Relations, and two additional students--one undergraduate and one graduate--were added.

In 1967, in order to more effectively coordinate programming within the Ohio Union with other student organizations and residence halls, the Program Director joined with the staff of the Dean of Students as well as being responsible to the Director of the Ohio Union.

The 1908 Board of Trustees' members who asked the Attorney General if they "had the right or power to permit erection on campus of a 'club-house' to be used as a headquarters for all kinds of student activities," could have been amazed in 1951 by the building which was, in essence, facilitated by the Attorney General's 1908 reply, "Proceed. You have complete control and supervision of same."

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CENTER

For many years Vice President Bland Stradley served as a liaison between the University and religious leaders on and around the campus. In 1945, Vice President Stradley agreed on the need for a permanent staff position to work with the various religious interests in the University community but was hampered by no money to fund the position. In 1948, money contributed by the University Religious Council and Alumni Development Fund enabled the Board of Trustees to appoint a counselor for Religious Affairs. The counselor arranged for services at various living units, planned religious programs, and initiated many counseling and referral services.

A year later he was named "Coordinator of Religious Activities," and still reported to the Vice President. In October, 1956, the Board appointed him Coordinator and Director of Religious Affairs, responsible to the Executive Dean for Student Relations and also established the Religious Affairs Center in the Student Services Building.

In the reorganization of 1967, this center, which provided religious information, services, and counseling, was made responsible to the Associate Dean, Student Relations, (Programs and Activities).

In 1968, the center was placed under the office of the Dean of Students.

THE COUNSELING FUNCTION

Counseling students has been done primarily by three segments of the University community: A) the Counseling Center, formerly the Occupational Opportunities Service, B) the staffs of the Deans of Men, and Women--and later Dean of Students, and C) the college counseling staffs, originally directed by the "Junior Deans." One should not forget, either, the (hoped-for) constant availability of faculty members for counseling students.

In tracing the history of the Counseling Center, one notes that, at first, it was almost wholly occupied with vocational counseling. As the years passed, the Center continued to become more and more involved in 1) test development and administration and, 2) serving as a "laboratory" for A) graduate students in psychology and, B) the research interests of its staff. These emphases seemed to change quickly and significantly with the appointment of a new Director in 1963.

In 1941, President Bevis stressed that the University was "aware of the necessity to have as complete as possible a picture of occupations so it can offer more effective guidance and better placement of its students." Hence, by Board action in May, 1941, the Occupational Opportunities Service was created in the President's Division to 1) provide vocational information, 2) vocational counseling, and 3) test development. Harold Edgerton, professor of psychology was appointed the first director.

In three years, aptitude testing was increased in quantity and scope, and, in 1946, a central testing service was developed. Now, the Service could "provide students with information about their abilities, aptitudes, and interests." A year later the Service, in addition to collecting and disseminating vocational information, became "an agency for the development and use of vocational guidance techniques for The Ohio State University and agencies and schools of the state." In 1947, Frank M. Fletcher was appointed the director, and the service became involved in training graduate students as vocational counselors, and offered "more complete psychological testing." (The "Pre-College Counseling Program" which later became Orientation started in Summer, 1947, and is dealt with in a separate section.)

A test-scoring service was established in 1948; and, from 1950, an emphasis on research as a prime activity of the Service persisted as evidenced by the Service reorganization into three divisions: 1) psychometric, 2) research, and 3) vocational counseling and testing. Throughout the next decade, the Service, renamed "University Counseling and Testing Center" in 1957, would emphasize research as well as conduct "pre-college" counseling, individual counseling and maintain an occupational library and testing services.

In 1959, graduate "practicum" students became staff members who regularly counseled undergraduates. Also, a new ACT program was provided, and the counseling area was enlarged.

Two years later, the testing services were removed from the center and organized into a separate "Orientation and Testing" department. (Along with testing went all orientation-program responsibility.) This reorganization, initiated by Executive Dean John T. Bonner, left the "University Counseling Center" with 1) educational, vocational, social, and personal counseling, 2) training counseling psychology graduate students, and 3) research as prime functions. (1962-1963)

Also in 1963, the center acquired a new Director, Dr. George Wooster, and his appointment brought significant changes. In 1964, the "practicum" courses and intern programs were deleted, and all staff consisted of trained and experienced counselors with full-time appointments. The Center stated its goals to be of "service to the student body exclusively," in 1) career planning, 2) reading and study skills improvement, 3) assessments of vocational interests and aptitudes, and 4) "dealing effectively with personal problems and environmental pressures."

Dr. Wooster reiterated in his 1964-1965 Annual Report that students requiring in-depth psychotherapy were referred to the University Health Service, or Mental Hygiene Clinic. In assuming his appointment, the Director extensively communicated with college deans, student personnel staff, and faculty members in interpreting the mission of the Center.

The Center was directly responsible to the President from 1941 to 1944, to Vice President Stradley from 1944-1956, and to Executive Deans Guthrie and Bonner from 1956 through 1967. In 1968, the Center became responsible to the Vice President for Student Affairs through the Dean of Students.

In 1968-1969 "practicum" opportunities for graduate students in counseling psychology were reintroduced into the Counseling Center. In 1969, in cooperation with the Psychology Department, internships were developed and financed by the Center.

THE JUNIOR DEANS AND THE JUNIOR COUNCIL

President Rightmire appointed a "central committee on the freshman problem" in 1925 under Professor V. T. Thayer, chairman. Two major developments that evolved from this committee were the inauguration in 1927 of Freshman Week and the establishment in the fall of 1928 of the Junior Deanships in Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Education, and Engineering. The proposal for the organization of these offices was made to the faculty on February 16, 1928, including, among others, the following propositions:

"The character of the student body of the first two years is such that it calls for distinctive treatment.

The needs of these students are not now sufficiently provided for.

Agencies should be developed and created within the colleges to effect a more direct consideration of the work of the first two years in these colleges. "

The committee recommended that the Board authorize the appointment of a Junior Dean in each of the colleges named and that a Junior Council under the chairmanship of the President be organized, consisting of five Junior Deans and other members of the faculty selected by the President. It further recommended that the Junior Council "study all matters common to the colleges pertaining to the guidance and instruction of freshmen and sophomores. "

The Central Committee recommendations became those of the University faculty and were transmitted to the Board for its approval. In 1928, the Junior Deans were appointed to assume those offices on October 1, 1928; and at the same time, these five together with President Rightmire and Professor W. W. Charters were organized as the Junior Council. Professor W. H. Cowley was added to the Council in 1929.

In his foreword to a preliminary report of the Central Committee on the Freshman Problem, dated June 21, 1927, President Rightmire expressed the conviction that "the great growth of numbers of students has led to a declining personal contact between students and instructor with a consequent neglect of the individual needs in mass technique development."

He further stated, "A different treatment of the beginning student is conclusively indicated in a study of methods now possible for: humanizing contact with freshman and sophomore students and for counseling them.

In the days before the University grew so large, personal contacts between students and instructors were generally considered to be natural concomitants of University life. With the tremendous increase in numbers of students between 1915 and 1928, these contacts inevitably grew fewer and fewer until students, faculty, and administrators all recognized the need for establishing machinery of some sort which would enable students to have counseling relevant to problems incurred as an underclassman."

Activities of the Junior Deans included educational counseling with gifted as well as low-achieving students, vocational counseling, personal counseling covering employment and financial difficulties, and health, religious, race and social problems. The Deans also sought and fostered University contact with parents and instructors. Maintaining relationships with secondary schools and making curricular recommendations for their students' college preparation were prime duties also.

These activities, reported in 1932, marked the beginnings of formalized personnel concern by the individual colleges and led to their later development of regular counseling services as, for example, the University College will undertake with faculty help in 1970. Each freshman will have his own faculty adviser.

THE PERSONNEL DEANS

Many, many hours were devoted to counseling, reported both Deans of Men, and all the University Deans of Women (since 1912). The Deans themselves as well as all their staff members continually functioned as Dean Park said he hoped he could: "as a sincere and friendly guide and counselor of students." (1927) Dean Mylin Ross

added--in 1965--"The objective of the work of this staff has been to make its efforts as educational and meaningful as possible on an individual basis. It is our belief that closeness is not measured by size but... rather by relationship." The Deans' counseling capabilities were vastly increased with the growth of the residence halls and incident staffs. Not only did they, and the post-1967 personnel staff themselves counsel, but they served as vehicles and resource persons for proper referrals to specialists, Dean Conaway pointed out. Some examples:

1962-1963 - Dean of Women Counseling Cases

<u>Type</u>	<u>Number</u>
Psychiatric	49
Minor Emotional Adjustment	36
Stealing	24
Academic Misconduct	16
Family Problems	12
Pregnancy	10
Sorority	9
Alcohol	3
Fire hazard incidents	3
Miscellaneous	<u>196</u>
Total	363 - one year

The Dean of Men's cases generally covered roommate problems, academic failures, "girlfriend" troubles, family relations, suspected homosexuality, theft, language, job prospects, career objectives, financial difficulties, "lack of self-confidence," etc.

ORIENTATION

Orientation of new students was officially begun with the sponsorship of Freshman Week in 1928. Not until 1947 did any formalized University program take place, however. In the summer of 1947, 500 freshmen visited campus for the first "Pre-College Counseling Program" which would evolve into a summer program, the responsibility for which would be administered by the Orientation Programs Office of the University Counseling and Testing Center from 1957 to 1962, the Office of Orientation and Testing from 1962 to 1968. In 1968, the programming was designated a function of the Dean of Students' staff.

Freshman Week, recommended by the Thayer Committee in 1925, was the forerunner of Welcome Week which has persisted. The Pre-College Counseling Program was initiated by the Occupational Opportunities Service in 1947 to "enable students to become better acquainted with the University and with their own potentialities and interests so they may better plan their college programs on a sound and logical basis." This voluntary no-cost program drew increasing numbers of freshmen to campus every summer, leading to the Service staff's additional philosophizing in 1952, "The freshman needs orientation to the mass-potential curricular opportunities. He also goes through a period of personal and social adjustment... in a new complex setting... in classes not scheduled with his friends." The program, it was asserted, "provided for assistance in making this adjustment... ending with a plan compatible with individual, values, interests, and capacities."

This orientation program, as it continued through 1956, offered selected placement aptitude tests, group orientation to academic offerings, and individual counseling.

In 1956-1957, all orientation programs were centralized in the Orientation Program Office within the University Counseling and Testing Center (a new name for the Occupational Opportunities Service). At this time, further integration of the Pre-College Conference in the Orientation week program was under study. During this year, students had two choices: A) They could either attend Orientation week--immediately before the start of classes and take placement tests then, or, B) attend the optional two-day summer program. Orientation week consisted of: one day for health exams, one day of testing for those who had not attended the Pre-College Counseling Program and one day of general welcoming speeches, and programs for all freshmen. The conferences were (20) two-day sessions (with a total of 2284 participating) during which placement tests were administered, group discussions were held, and freshmen were generally acquainted with the campus.

The next year, 1957-1958, was a transition between the "old" voluntary program and the new required one. All freshmen were required to report to campus for a one-day session during which students took placement tests, had panel discussions, registered and formed their schedules of classes.

In 1958-1959, the required two-day summer orientation program started. With this innovation, Orientation Week was reduced to a two-day affair. The twenty-three two-day sessions involved the participation of eleven student orientation leaders and program ingredients that have not changed substantially: A Welcome-Registration, placement test administration, small-group discussion with one's student orientation leader, a library tour, a chest X-Ray, an Ohio Union night dance, a speech and hearing exam, a test-result interpretation and scheduling session, and a discussion about "the academic side of life." Since the new program encompassed the processing done previously in Orientation Week, a "Welcome Program" was established to preface the beginning of classes with a style show or Stag-O-Rama, college and group meetings, the President's Convocation, (until 1967) separate meetings with the Deans of Men and Women, and thereafter with the Dean of Students until 1969 when meetings were coeducational.

In 1962-1963, the orientation function was organized into a separate department, Orientation and Testing--distinct from the Counseling Center. Within the new organization, responsible directly to Executive Dean Bonner, was a Director, Coordinator of Orientation, Supervisor of Data Processing as well as a Supervisor of Test Development and Evaluation. The two-day required program continued with three exceptions: 1) the OSPE and math tests were eliminated reducing testing time, 2) the role of the student leaders was enhanced, and 3) all testing was done in one day; and orientation and scheduling was accomplished on the second day.

Testing capabilities were increased also.

Finally, in 1968, when Mr. John T. Mount reorganized the personnel area, orientation was expanded to include a two-day parents' orientation concurrent with that for their students. These orientation programs were also made the responsibility of the Dean of Students office in 1968. Testing was placed under the Office of Student Statistical Services and relabeled the Office of "Evaluation."

The personnel Deans had played a significant part in orientation also. The Dean of Women, since Dean Breyfogle's era, met with new students in a series of small groups to acquaint them with traditions, policies, and campus resources. Such meetings were held until 1960 when the class sizes necessitated holding a few large meetings and decentralizing the remainder of the orientation via housing organizations, particularly through the town and student assistants. Similar but larger and fewer meetings were held for the men.

The University's modern orientation programs seemed to evolve from similar turn-of-the century YMCA projects: Sponsoring the University President's speech to freshmen, and forming groups of "Big Brothers" for freshmen, etc.

MINORITY STUDENTS

... "They see the goal of the course as the mere blackening of white courses... They failed to see that the springboard for all of this is an animated communalism aimed at black-educational renaissance..."

--William E. Conley, Special Assistant to Vice President for Student Affairs. 1968-1969, first Annual Report.

... "One of the most interesting developments of the year has been the attitude toward colored students. Two Negro students have been included in the Sophomore Council, and one has been added to the Cabinet to take chairmanship of a new committee.

Obviously, this is the Christain attitude, but the Christian attitude is not always the easiest..."

--1930 University YMCA Report

Occasionally appearing in the Deans' and President's annual reports throughout the first half of this century were mentions of better housing conditions and greater tolerance for minority students. Since the early forties, minority-group students have been housed in residence halls. Beginning in the late fifties, student government, the personnel Deans and faculty publicly discussed and reported upon the question of discrimination and human relations. Immediately preceeding--and after 1960, the University reiterated its pledge of allowing no discrimination in living units and in housing minorities. At the same time, the Deans and student government pushed for repeal of discriminatory clauses in fraternity and sorority constitutions. Beginning in the sixties, Student Senate established a permanent Human Relations Commission and provided machinery--various forms of hearing boards--to deal with housing discrimination.

Yet it was not until spring, 1968, that the University institutionized and manifested its concern for the minority student by establishing an office for such students' day-to-day utilization. In essence, as Mr. Conley's annual report reflects, the history of the first year of this office's operation describes a genesis... an increment of the programming critically necessary in meeting minority communities' needs and in developing the context that could allow them to be freely fulfilled.

In spring, 1968, Student Relations assessed the need for a person to work in minority affairs. A person in such a role was requested by some black students because, Mr. Conley asserts, they felt there was "no one in the Student Relations area who could understand, empathize, and address himself to problems confronting blacks on campus." Hence, the Special Assistant's role was established in spring, 1968. Though it was originally thought this office would focus primarily on housing, Mr. Conley also worked in the recruitment of academic personnel and students, curriculum development, and various "Ombudsman" duties.

The office helped minority students locate temporary and permanent housing and processed some discrimination complaints. It was noted that many of those who had discrimination complaints did not wish to file them with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission because the processes involved were too cumbersome and time consuming to be effective. The Special Assistant played an advisory role in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Open Housing which, in sampling, found 65 percent of the rental units off campus discriminating and which worked for the eventual passage of the new Open Housing Rule.

In recruiting academic personnel, Mr. Conley noted the need for more blacks to be hired was most significant. He was instrumental in setting up a committee of five students and five faculty members to work in recruiting methods, as approved by the Council on Academic Affairs in October, 1968. The Council also approved a committee's formulation to progress toward developing a department of African and Afro-American Affairs.

Mr. Conley argued that a major fault in almost all courses in the Afro-American area is that "the courses and academicians who teach them see the goal of a course as the mere blackening of white courses." "Their courses were individualistic, aimed at 'rehabilitating' individual students by means of pride in culture, racial contributions generally, and regenerated dignity and self-esteem."

Much of the office's effort was devoted to recruiting minority students. Mr. Conley provided leadership in designing a new program to offer educational opportunity to more disadvantaged students, "College Bound." On April 16, 1969, University College Associate Dean W. H. Halverson presented the essence of the proposal to involve the cooperation of four institutions.

In an exploratory meeting of representatives from Capital University, Ohio Dominican College, Otterbein and The Ohio State University on April 25, 1969, these educators assessed what each was currently attempting to accomplish for the disadvantaged and denoted areas of possible cooperation. Basically, they agreed cooperation was feasible in: 1) identifying and recruiting Columbus area disadvantaged who showed college potential, 2) pre-college preparation of these students (skills, attitudes, counseling, testing), 3) acquiring common funding services, 4) developing curricular materials and procedures and, 5) the joint use of professional consultants. With a newly enlarged committee (including the Columbus Metropolitan Area Community Action Organization, the Columbus Board of Education, and Columbus Diocesan Schools), members are engaged in developing a funding request to the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Also during the year, Mr. Conley worked with Omega Psi Phi and Delta Sigma Theta in sponsoring a black orientation program for a group of thirty-five seniors and two counselors from Cleveland's JFK High School.

Finally, the office performed many ombudsman-like services. During 1968-1969, a total of 183 students came to the office for assistance.

"Many black students are so alienated from the University they refuse to trust the already-existing channels that could help them," Mr. Conley said.

Services included:

- Assistance in scheduling and counseling.
- Help in securing scholarships and financial aid. The office gathered information on scholarship programs for education opportunities and financial assistance for blacks and other minorities. Such information was disseminated to black Greek organizations, Campus NAACP, Black Student Union, and black representatives in residence halls. Also in this year, the Student Assembly established a \$2,000 Martin Luther King Fund; and the University set up ten fellowships for promising black graduate students. A prime problem in seeking financial aid, Mr. Conley said, was assuring the applicants that they would be considered on an equal basis with others who applied.

Mr. Conley expressed disappointment in that he was only able to place students in eighteen jobs.

Also reported was Black History Week and the planning underway for Black Culture Week by a committee with representatives of the South Campus halls, black Greek organizations, Black Student Union, NAACP and Ohio Union Activities.

A SPECIAL PROGRAM - The Higher Education Opportunities Program -1968

The Higher Education Opportunities Program, initiated and administered by the Admissions Office, provided 170 high school students from all parts of Ohio with special summer training--which, hopefully, would better enable them to succeed in their first year in higher education. Participants in this program, students who would not normally attend college who were recruited by the Admissions Office, studied non-credit math and communications skills courses five hours per day and were supplied with a Work-Study job for the other three hours per day for a nine-week summer period. The program was accomplished in cooperation with the Columbus Board of Education. Cost per student was \$1000 of which the University funded \$900 and private sources \$100.

COMMUNICATIONS

Also initiated over the 1968-1969 year were regular yet informal weekly luncheons including the Associate Dean of University College, the Director and Assistant to the Director of Admissions, and the Special Assistant to the Vice President. These weekly meetings enabled each area to keep others informed about his activities, and facilitated collective planning for minority-student concerns.

SUMMER RECREATION

In 1968, the Department of Athletics--in cooperation with the Columbus Public Schools, the Department of Continuing Education, and officials of city government--developed a summer recreation program which utilized University facilities in programming for Columbus disadvantaged youth.

...IN MEMORIUM

The University honored the memory of Martin Luther King on April 9, 1968, by cancelling classes so that students, faculty, and staff could participate in memorial observances.

Moreover, University classrooms and auditoriums equipped with television carried network transmissions of the rites for Dr. King.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY OPEN HOUSING RULE

The Board of Trustees on May 8, 1969, approved a new section to the Rules for the University Faculty--55.00 Open Housing, upon the recommendation of the Faculty Council. The following presents those parts of the Open Housing Rule that pertain to students in selecting housing and/or making a complaint of discrimination in the rental of housing. The entire Open Housing Rule appears in the Student Handbook and Rules for the University Faculty, Section 55.00 (1969).

55.01 The Open Housing Policy

It is the policy of The Ohio State University that rental housing be available to all of the University's students on equal terms without regard to race, religion, color, or national origin.

55.02 The Open Housing Rule

- a. (1) No student shall become a resident of any premises (whether registered or unregistered with the University) which is on the discriminatory housing list, as defined in subsection d. This section shall not apply to students living with their parents.
- (2) Upon a finding by the appropriate tribunal that a student has violated this subsection, with knowledge that the premises are on the discriminatory housing list, he shall be liable to recorded probation or suspension.
- b. (1) If a student becomes a resident of any premises (whether registered or unregistered with the University) which is on the discriminatory housing list without knowledge of that fact he shall not continue his residence therein for more than thirty days after he received notice to vacate from the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs unless he is bound by a lease for a longer time, in which case he shall not continue his residence therein beyond the term required by such lease. The prohibition of this subsection does not apply to a student who resides in the premises at the time of the finding of discrimination, and who remains in the same unit.

- (2) Upon a finding by the appropriate tribunal that a student has violated this subsection, he shall be liable to recorded probation or suspension.
- c. (1) No student shall enter into any arrangement to become a resident of any premises (whether registered or unregistered with the University) which is on the discriminatory housing list.
- (2) Upon a finding by the appropriate tribunal that a student had violated this subsection, with knowledge that the premises are on the discriminatory housing list, he shall be liable to recorded probation or suspension.
- d. The discriminatory housing list shall consist of those premises which the Open Housing Panel has ordered to be placed on such list for the periods prescribed pursuant to Rule 55.06.
- e. A student is a person who is registered for course credit toward a University degree or who is seeking housing in preparation for registration and candidacy.
- f. Any charge that a student has violated this rule shall be subject to a hearing, in conformity with due process, by the appropriate tribunal charged with the adjudication of violations of University rules.

55.04 Complaints

- a. Any student, the Vice President for Student Affairs, or Director of Housing may lodge a complaint that an owner, landlord or the authorized agent of either has discriminated in the rental of housing to students on the grounds of race, religion, color or national origin with the Office of the Special Assistant for Student Affairs within six months of the alleged act of discrimination.
- b. The complaint shall contain a statement of the acts alleged to constitute the discrimination.

55.08 Notice

The discriminatory housing list, divided by geographical area, shall be published periodically in the Lantern, and shall be included in the registration materials of every student together with a copy of this rule.

A copy of this rule shall be conspicuously published in a newspaper of general circulation at least five times during the month preceding the commencement of each quarter. A copy of this rule shall also be sent or delivered to each landlord who is known to the University to have student tenants in Franklin County.

The Lantern shall not accept or print any advertisement for rental of any building on the discriminatory housing list.

DISCRIMINATION POLICIES

The May 5, 1960, Board of Trustees' meeting approved President Fawcett's recommendation on discrimination:

"The University continues to depend upon Columbus homes, apartments, and rooming houses for living spaces for more than 6,000 single students alone. For many years, the University has accepted responsibility in off-campus housing to 1) assure an adequate supply of rooms, 2) assist students in locating satisfactory off-campus housing and 3) maintain contact with landlords of rooming houses to insure minimum standards of facilities, health, good conduct, and safety.

For only those purposes in serving students, the Personnel Dean's Offices maintain a registry system listing rooms offered to students. Since all rooming accommodations in the University dorms are available to all, regardless of race, creed, national origin, etc., the University presumes that landlords operating rooming houses under city licenses in off-campus locations will accept the University non-discriminatory policy. Seventy-one individuals now renting to students have indicated their complete acceptance of the University's open-housing policy. These accommodations for 507 students plus 169 additional places in interracial and international houses and other special off-campus houses are expected to be adequate in number and quality. The number of old and new rooming houses open to all students will be increased this summer and fall as a positive-action program continues. In 1960-1961, the Dean's offices will continue to work actively with landlords urging their complete acceptance of the University's open-housing policy."

Statement on administrative policy regarding discriminatory clauses in student organizations:

"Our policy on discrimination in the area of student organization is:

1. The Ohio State University proclaims and maintains its own policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, religion or national origin.

2. Student organizations, including Greeks, by their recognition by CSA as student organizations, thereby attain certain privileges of the University. Such privileges involve the use of University facilities.

3. Although student organizations with national affiliation are being asked to file their constitution and bylaws, all other student organizations will be asked to submit, by the end of winter, 1960, their current constitutions and bylaws. It is the recommendation of the Executive Dean, the Deans of Men and Women to CSA that all organizations which have discriminatory clauses, based on race, creed, color, religion or national origin be required to report in the Fall Quarter of each year to the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women. The report shall include evidence of positive steps which have been taken to support the removal of restrictive clauses. This could include National Convention action, educational programs with alumni, conferences, correspondence with national officials.

4. Student organizations which have as their primary and essential purpose the deepening of their religious faith or perpetuation of national cultural traditions will be requested to report such intent to the Dean of Women or Dean of Men.

5. It will be assumed that all organizations agree to choose members according to their own desires unless there is evidence to the contrary. The University offices concerned will accept in good faith evidence shown in the constitution and bylaws of all student organizations with regard to restrictive clauses based on race, creed, color, religion or national origin. However, should action by either the local or national organization restrict the local group in the selection of members, this group will be considered to be discriminating. These groups would then have to be asked to report to the Dean of Women or Dean of Men, the same as those who have stated restrictive clauses in constitution or bylaws.

6. With the adoption of this policy, the CSA will be instructed that no new student organizations having any restrictive clauses with regard to race, creed, color, religion or national origin will be granted recognition by the University. In fact, no such new organization has been recognized in recent years. Recognizing that a relatively small number of student organizations had restrictive clauses in ten years and that over half these groups has removed their restrictions within the ten-year period, we believe that more can be accomplished in changing attitudes and values by working with the student groups affected in educational and action programs. The Deans' offices pledge their support to this positive program."

--Signed: Mylin H. Ross, C. Y. Conaway, William Guthrie

"HISTORY OF THIS STATEMENT

The offices of Student Relations, Dean of Men and Dean of Women have fully supported student organizations with national affiliations, half of which are Greeks. The Greeks are currently recognized as self-governing groups accommodating more than 2,000 members in their houses, with more than three times that number in total membership served by house, social, and dining facilities. As has been noted in the resolutions of the Women's Panhellenic Association, the member sororities were asked in May, 1960, to submit to the Office of the Dean of Women their national constitutions and bylaws, as well as local bylaws. The Dean of Women also requested that any women's student organization with national affiliation send a current copy of their national constitution and bylaws. The Dean of Men's Office has also made a similar study of men's and mixed groups of national affiliation. Thus, the Dean of Men and Dean of Women had on file current material regarding all student organizations with national affiliation.

Previous to the summer of 1955, CSA was interested in studying human relations as it related to student activities. The magnitude of the project was clearly pointed out by many members of the faculty. From spring, 1955, when the original motion concerning restrictive clauses was introduced on the floor of the Senate, members of the faculty and administration have participated in the work of the human relations committee. This committee, in a period of almost two years, formulated the Student Senate document, "A Study of Race, Creed, Color, Religion,

and National Origin in the Area of Human Relations at The Ohio State University." The Deans fully supported Section 13, "Restrictive Clauses in Student Organizations." As was pointed out in 1957, and as has been demonstrated by the action of Council of Fraternity Presidents and Women's Panhellenic, education through cooperation with a few groups most directly concerned has seemed to be the most fruitful approach to the problem. The initiative for the removal of restrictive clauses has come from the fraternities and sororities affected through their governing policies. The Deans feel this program was consistent with the policies of the University and also those of the Student Senate."

--Summarized statement of William Guthrie, Executive Dean,
Student Relations--1960

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

"The University administration has consistently provided certain special services necessary and desirable to make international students' stay on campus productive to them and to the University and Columbus community as well," said Miss Ruth Bailey, International Student Adviser.

First an adjunctive service of the Dean of Men's office, the responsibility for individualizing the University to the international student and serving his specialized needs was transferred to the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs in 1944, where such counseling and assistance became the responsibility of the Assistant to the Vice President, Miss Ruth Bailey. When Executive Dean Guthrie was appointed, a separate International Students Office was created, and Miss Bailey, then designated as "International Student Advisor," provided leadership for its programs and services. In 1968, this office was made responsible to the Vice President for Student Affairs through the Dean of Students. International Student programs have developed over the last twenty-five years in the following areas:

- Individual Attention. The office has assisted students with special problems, maintained communication with them to help them realize the University was interested in their welfare and would aid their progress. For example, the Health Service, by prior agreement, has always notified this office of its contact with international students (while maintaining the professional-patient relationship).
- Providing Information and Resource Referral in areas of housing, English and speech courses, student organizations, special University services, immigration regulations, programs of special interest, information and maps of Columbus, etc. Most of this information was contained in booklets compiled by the office. Supplies a Directory of International Students.
- Orientation. Starting in 1950, the office sponsored a two-day orientation program which precedes the all-University one. Also, upon their arrival on campus, the student is given guidance and orientation in registering, housing, insurance, and other University procedures and personnel.

- Liaison is provided for students and the University with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Institute on International Education, and the students' own government representatives. The office has also administered the necessary forms and reports for each International student.

- Student Activities. In 1958-1959, the International Student Association was formed to program for their members and provide a means for international students to become acquainted. Miss Bailey also advises the International Student Center, formerly the George Wells Knight House given to the University and, from 1932 until recent years, advised by the Dean of Men's office.

- Exchange Visitors Program, transferred to the International Students Office from Graduate School administration, at the Graduate Dean's request in 1958-1959, is an added responsibility of the International Students Office.

As one can see below, the number of international students enrolled in the University has increased steadily each year.

1945 - 72	1957 - 411
1946 - 123	1958 - 406
1947 - 187	1959 - 450
1948 - 189	1960 - 496
1949 - 210	1961 - 550
1950 - 207	1962 - 581
1951 - 229	1963 - 707
1952 - 258	1964 - 658
1953 - 255	1965 - 679
1954 - 280	1966 - 722
1955 - 334	1967 - 798
1956 - 365	1968 - 882

STUDENT FINANCIAL AIDS

Though the President appointed the Dean of Women, Dean of Men, and the President's Assistant as the committee to administer loans for students in 1927, the first full-time, continuously operating office to aid students financially was not organized until 1936. The Student Financial Aids Office began as the Student Employment Office established in September, 1936, upon the recommendation of the University Personnel Council.

With federal money first available in 1934 for a student-work program, President Rightmire appointed Mr. W. H. Cowley to plan and organize procedures for a large centralized student-employment program. Mr. Cowley suggested that the federal student Aid Program (which in 1935 became a student-employment program under the National Youth Administration...) be combined with the Men's Employment Bureau of the Ohio Union into a new Student Employment Office. The Men's Employment Bureau had been an Ohio Union activity since 1930 and, before that, a responsibility of the University YMCA. His suggestions were approved.

When it was first established in 1936, the Student Employment Office was placed under the Office of the President; however, in 1937, it became the responsibility of the Dean of Men. At this time, different offices throughout the University were offering various types of financial aid--loans, scholarships, and fee remission. Both men's and women's employment offices were widely scattered, requiring students to fill out many types of aid applications. During this year, also, study was focused on this "scattering" of resources, and recommendations were made to coordinate and concentrate them as Mr. Rodney Harrison, the director noted.

By 1942, Student Employment was processing regular and NYA employment for both men and women, some student loans, and twenty-three Development Fund scholarships were being coordinated by the office. Also, the department had begun to centralize job referrals and record keeping for employment.

Four years later many new loan supports plus prospects of a much-expanded program led to a reorganization of the area into a separate entity, "Student Financial Aids," under the new Vice President for Student Affairs. Goals of the office had become three-fold: 1)

coordination of the securing of employment, and awarding of scholarships and loans, 2) provision of financial counseling for students, and 3) coordination of the administration of undergraduate scholarships. Moreover, within the period from 1947 through the fifties, the office increasingly emphasized financial counseling of students. A general financial counselor was added in 1953.

In 1956, the scholarship programs were increased significantly when Student Financial Aids acquired control of monies from various colleges and the Development Fund. A year later, when William Guthrie assumed his new position as Executive Dean, Student Financial Aids underwent more scrutiny by a Committee chaired by Professor Alfred Garrett. The scholarship program was temporarily separated from loans and employment so these administrative functions could be studied more clearly. At Committee recommendation, the business and accounting functions of Student Financial Aid were turned over to the Business Office; and the scholarship program was reunited with the Loan and Employment areas under one department.

This new office reported directly to the Executive Dean until 1968 when it was made responsible to the Vice President for Student Affairs.

In 1936, 2152 students earned \$190,000 on campus through NYA federal grants. By 1967-1968, financial support in the amount of \$5,000,000 was being provided to students through the Student Financial Aids Office.

As the Director noted, "scholarships have changed from uncoordinated financial rewards for exceptionally bright students to an ongoing financial investment in the student with college potential and motivation but whose financial means are inadequate to permit his exploitation of that potential and utilization of educational drive.

Concurrently, employment has become a practical lab facility for learning and practicing modern techniques of business, research, and teaching, etc. No longer are students restricted to food service and menial chores. They have proven that they are reliable part-time employees capable of accepting responsibility and following complex procedures.

THE VETERANS' CENTER

Anticipating the huge influx of veterans that would enroll within the next few years, President Bevis appointed the Council on Veterans' Affairs in 1944-1945 to plan, coordinate, and expedite the various opportunities offered the veteran by The Ohio State University. The Council also focused upon the administrative machinery that would be necessary to 1) effect the policies and procedures incident to veteran enrollment, and 2) process needed governmental forms and records.

The basic policy of the University--which was in accord with veterans' wishes, according to Miss Ruth C. Bailey, administrator of the Veterans' Center--was one of nonsegregation of veterans. No special offices were set up for the academic counseling of veterans; they were to be assimilated as part of the student body. Though this was the policy, an office was needed for the administrative tasks cited, and, in 1944, the Veterans' Center was established as part of the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. This office has been directed by Miss Ruth C. Bailey since its inception, and has reported directly to the Vice President or Executive Dean until 1968 when the Center became responsible to the Dean of Students.

The Center worked to keep college and personnel offices informed of new procedures and policies relating to veterans. It also kept the Veterans Administration informed about withdrawals, reduction in academic loads, attendance and academic standing of the veterans they were sponsoring.

The Center also issued authorizations for fees and books, and processed certificates of eligibility and entitlement for educational benefits of the:

- Veteran's Vocational Rehabilitation Act
- Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944
- Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952
- War Orphan's Educational Assistance Act of 1957
- Veteran's Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966

The peaks of postwar veteran enrollment:

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Total Men</u>	<u>Total Veterans</u>	<u>Percentage Of Veterans</u>
1944-1945	4,844	262	5.4
1945-1946	13,475	1,254	9.3
1946-1947	23,279	14,228	61.1
1947-1948	23,381	14,473	61.9
1948-1949	22,508	12,170	54.0

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The first student health service was the "Emergency Medical Service" housed in the Armory and founded as a subdivision of the Physical Education Department in 1908.

Seven years later--June, 1915, the Board of Trustees designated this service "The Student Health Service" making it a separate entity in the President's Division, reporting directly to President Thompson.

In 1928, now labeled "Student Medical Service," this department was designated as responsible to the Dean of the College of Medicine. Only six years later, the "University Health Service" was transferred back to the President's Division, and an advisory Health Council was created.

Finally, in 1944, the Student Health Service was made part of the area of Student Relations. The Service has remained a part of this area and is responsible to a Vice President in 1970.

ADMISSIONS

In the early years (1873-1905) of the University, the faculty "administered" the admissions process, but soon the "varied patterns of college admissions' requirements and increasing load of administrative work required a method of handling admissions differently from what could be done by the teaching staff," according to Dr. W. Lloyd Sprouse, former University Examiner.

Thus, in 1905, an Entrance Board was created to systematize the work of the faculty members associated with admitting students. The Board was provided with a central office for the processing of admissions. A Chairman and Secretary served as operating officers of the Board until 1922 when both offices were abolished and the office of University Examiner was created. The Examiner concurrently functioned as Board Chairman.

The first admissions staff began to develop in 1922 when a clerk was hired to be an Assistant to the Examiner. By 1928, the office operated with an Assistant Examiner in each of the areas of Freshmen Admissions, Advanced Admissions, and Professional School Admissions.

When the Student Relations area was coordinated under a new Vice President in 1944, admissions was included in his responsibility. The new Vice President, Bland Stradley, appointed Dr. Ronald B. Thompson as both Registrar and University Examiner. Long-time Registrar Edith Cockins had retired that same year.

When Novice G. Fawcett became President in 1956-1957, he re-organized the University administration naming Ronald Thompson as Executive Dean, Special Services, an area which included the Examiner and Registrar's Office. Dr. W. Lloyd Sprouse was named Examiner, and Mr. Kenneth Varner was appointed as Registrar. In 1962, the title "Examiner" was changed to "Director of Admissions" to more accurately depict his increasing responsibilities. Within two years, another administrative reorganization occurred in which admissions was placed under the new Vice President for Educational Services and reported to the new Vice President through the new position of Executive Dean, Admissions and Registrations.

In 1966, the Office of Admissions was organized under a Director who was assisted by: an Associate Director who coordinated admissions

to professional programs; and one Assistant Director each for admissions of A) foreign students, B) graduate students, C) undergraduate transfers, and D) new freshmen students.

Finally, in 1968, a further reorganization was effected in which the Director of Admissions was designated to report directly to the Vice President for Student Affairs.

REGISTRAR

As was the University Examiner, the Registrar was responsible directly to the President until the organization of the Student Affairs area in 1944 when he was designated as responsible to Vice President Stradley. In 1957, the Registrar's Office was placed under the Office of Executive Dean, Special Services, until 1964 when it reported to the newly created position of Executive Dean, Admissions and Registrations.

With the second reorganization of the Student Affairs area in 1968, the Registrar was designated as responsible to the Vice President for Student Affairs.

STUDENT STATISTICAL SERVICES

One facet of the 1968 reorganization of Student Affairs was the creation of the Office of Student Statistical Services. In operation for only a short time (at this writing) with this grouping of responsibilities, the office administers six basic functions:

- Work and liaison with the North Central Association.
- Maintenance of relationships and programs with The Ohio College Association.
- Implementation of the Commission on Traffic and Parking policies and operations.
- Scheduling of University-wide events.
- Approval of off-campus speakers.
- Utilizing Data Processing to provide an individual focus on students.

Student Statistical Services also has executive responsibility for Mershon Auditorium and the Evaluation and Testing Office.

DISCIPLINARY DISPOSITION AND ADJUDICATION

The President of the University administered discipline and judged alleged "misconduct" through about the first fifty years of the University's operation, the President's Annual Reports indicate. With the establishment of the offices of the Dean of Women and Dean of Men, either the Deans themselves or members of their staffs were responsible for discipline and student behavior. In both offices, in the later years, the Assistant Dean who normally had responsibility for a certain area (e. g. rooming house, fraternity, etc.) processed such problems in his respective domain. The procedure followed would usually include these steps: A) the personnel staff member would be informed of a behavior problem or rule infraction, and B) determine if the report had substance or merited inquiry. If so, C) the staff member would investigate and provide a full report plus recommendation for action to his Dean. The Dean would recommend action to the President or, after 1945, to the Vice President or Executive Dean. Penalties for established guilt ranged from unrecorded probation, recorded probation, suspension, or dismissal. In 1968, "unrecorded probation" was changed to "disciplinary probation to the Office of the Dean of Students," to signify the action being on record, but not on one's transcript or other permanent record as would be the case in "Recorded Probation."

In 1958, Executive Dean Guthrie hired Mr. Charles R. Gambs, Jr., an attorney, as Assistant Dean, Offices of Deans, Men and Women. Mr. Gambs' role in disciplinary matters was to investigate alleged rule infractions and/or behavior problems and present a written summary of all pertinent information in the case to all parties involved. His report would go to either of the Deans who, usually with staff consultation, would recommend disciplinary action.

In 1964, the decision-making responsibility for recommendations of disciplinary action was transferred from the Dean of Men, Dean of Women's offices to College Discipline Committees established in each college.

Mr. Gambs continued to investigate reports alleging student conduct in violation of University rules; and in those cases where investigators established serious misconduct, the matter was referred to the College Discipline Committee of the college in which the student was enrolled for disciplinary hearing and recommendation. Dean Bonner decided to implement this decentralization because he felt that since the college office made the decision to dismiss and admit on academic grounds, so should they on disciplinary cases also. In addition, the hearing before the Discipline Committee insured that the due-process rights of the accused student were more adequately observed.

In 1967, when the Dean of Women's and Dean of Men's offices were eliminated as a result of the retirement of the two Deans, Mr. Gambs' title was changed to Associate Dean, Student Relations--Discipline Coordination--to distinguish this office's function from other Student Relations' offices.

Beginning with the Fall Quarter, 1969, a University Judicial Panel was established that assumed the jurisdiction of the former College Discipline Committees. Investigation of reports of student misconduct are conducted by specially designated Assistant Deans in the Dean of Students office. This panel, which has University-wide disciplinary jurisdiction, has faculty and representation from each of the twenty-five colleges and independent schools. A standing committee composed of the chairman, one other faculty member, one student member, and the Dean of Students--without vote, plus a second segment composed of one faculty member and one student member representing the college or school in which the accused student is enrolled, hears the charge of misconduct and makes the recommendation of disciplinary action.

The above procedures apply to all rule infractions except academic misconduct and disruptions. A special Committee on Academic Misconduct holds hearings, makes inquiry, judges guilt, and recommends disposition. This Committee also is composed of faculty members, two students, and the Dean of Students.

Cases of student activity that violates the University Disruption Rule (Rules 51.03 and 51.05) are heard by a special University Committee on Discipline which is composed of faculty, administrators, and student representation.

As was noted, rule infractions, except those involving academic misconduct or disruption, could be referred to student tribunals--and usually were if they did not involve infractions for which dismissal, suspensions, or permanent notation on the student's record could result--or in cases where the alleged misconduct appear to involve violations of criminal codes. Dean Conaway added that it was always her policy not to refer women students to be judged by their peers if the alleged "misconduct" involved "morals or very personal matters where insuring the confidentiality of the case was imperative."

STUDENT TRIBUNALS

The first student Court was set up with the first Student Senate in 1927.

Previous to that, the Dean of Women recorded frequently that she sent numerous cases to the Women's Council (later Women's Self Government Association) judicial bodies.

Though there were minor changes over the years, the most substantial reorganization and development of Student Court and other student judiciary bodies came as the result of a student study suggested by then Assistant Dean of Men Mylin Ross. The judicial bodies that were formulated then are, in essence, the same as those used--with different labels and more refined processes--in 1970, as listed below.

In 1965, a Student Judicial System was formed in which a student board exercised supervision over student judicial bodies and supposedly provided the structure for constant study and constructive revision of the system.

However, the most extensive attempt to improve the judicial bodies was made in 1968-1969 when a committee including law students and faculty reviewed the system and published a handbook explaining the policies and procedures of it. Said its authors, "This Handbook is prepared to assure that student responsibility as so delegated is properly executed and to assure that the policies and procedures for the S.J.S. are understood and uniformly administered by and for all students."

CURRENT STUDENT TRIBUNALS

I. INDIVIDUAL MEN

- A. Men's Residence Hall Commissions - shall have jurisdiction in violations of men's residence hall rules and area rules as they apply to individual men.
- B. Men's Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of University, Social Board, and CSA rules as they apply to individual men.

II. INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

- A. Women's Residence Hall Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of delegated WSGA rules, house rules, and area rules as they apply to women living in residence halls.

- B. House Presidents' Women's Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of delegated WSGA Commission rules and house rules as they apply to individual women living in rooming houses.
- C. Women's Commission in Sorority Houses - shall have jurisdiction in violations of delegated WSGA Commission rules and house rules as they apply to individual women living in sorority houses.
- D. WSGA Women's Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of University, Social Board, CSA rules and WSGA rules as specified by the WSGA Women's Commission as they apply to individual women. It shall hear appeals from any of the aforementioned commissions.

III. COED RESIDENCES

- A. Coed Residence Hall Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of delegated WSGA Commission rules as they apply to individual women and residence hall and area rules as they apply to individual men and women living in coed residence halls.

IV. STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

- A. Inter-Fraternity Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of Council of Fraternity Presidents' rules as they apply to individual fraternities.
- B. Panhellenic Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of Panhellenic rules as they apply to individual sororities.
- C. Student Commission - shall have jurisdiction in violations of University, Social Board, and CSA rules as they apply to undergraduate organizations' in questions of constitutionality of student organizations' constitutions excepting constitutions of recognized governing organizations.

V. GRADUATE COMMISSION

The Graduate Commission shall have jurisdiction in violations of residence halls' rules as they apply to men and women living in graduate residence halls and University, Council on Student Affairs, and Council of Graduate Students' regulations as they apply to graduate students.

VI. UNIVERSITY COURT

The University Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of campus-election disputes, violations of Social Board, University and Council on Student Affairs' regulations as they apply to graduate organizations, impeachment proceedings against Undergraduate Student Body officers, and in all cases of contested student-traffic violations. The Court shall have appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals from WSGA, Women's, Men's, Student and Graduate Commissions. On appeal, the University Court is the Court of last resort for the student appellant, although the Court on its own initiative may recommend legislative reconsideration of the rule (s) violated to the promulgating body.

COMMITTEE ON RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This Committee, composed of nine teachers, two administrators and two students was appointed by President Fawcett on February 20, 1968, to question: The role of the University in law enforcement, the "appropriate" interrelationships of the University and external security agencies and officers, law-enforcement and investigative procedures; and how best to preserve "law and order" on campus. The Committee was appointed as a result of a series of demonstrations and disruptions of University academic processes and order during 1968.

Many of the Committee's recommendations--such as establishment of a University Code, a Student Advocate, and a University Judicial Panel --are being implemented in 1969.

DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION

In order to insure that uniformity, legal expertise, and professionally conducted investigations characterized the University's dispositions of disciplinary cases, Executive Dean Guthrie hired Mr. Charles Gambs, an attorney, to assume the office of Assistant Dean, Offices of the Deans of Men and Women, in 1958. Mr. Gambs' prime duty was to investigate reports and cases of student misconduct to determine the facts and circumstances surrounding such incidents to insure that no student was disciplined unless there were sufficient facts to support such action.

He established the agreement with surrounding police offices wherein they would notify the University if a student was arrested or in some type of police difficulty to insure that parents were promptly notified where appropriate. Also, he attempted, through the years, to interpret to off-campus police the unique characteristics of student behavior and responses, especially in mass disturbances and demonstrations.

Mr. Gambs served as "University Coordinator," attempting, with administrative officials, to prepare for and coordinate University resources before and during mass disturbances.

He also sought to prevent such disruptions, for example, in working with student leaders to help inform the student body of the dangers involved in such "events."

Besides serving as adviser to Student Court, Mr. Gambs provided the student personnel staff with legal counsel.

ATHLETICS AND INTRAMURAL SPORTS

The Department of Athletics was incorporated into the Student Relations area in President Fawcett's reorganization of 1957.

This department, which directed intercollegiate athletics, was established by the Faculty and Board of Trustees in February, 1912. The "Board of Control," which that action established, appointed the director and staff who were responsible to it. This Board was the forerunner of the 1970 Athletic Council.

Prefacing even the 1912 action was the 1906 Board of Trustees' approval of a faculty plan for reorganization of men's physical education and athletics. This plan called for the appointment of a "general supervisor" of athletics, the men's gymnasium, and physical education. This "supervisor" was the first in OSU athletics to supervise coaching, make teams' schedules, and be responsible for the fields, equipment, and business operations. A more complete recording of the history of the intercollegiate program of the Department of Athletics may be found in James E. Pollard's book, Ohio State Athletics - 1879-1959.

A complete history of men's intramurals at The Ohio State University is available in a thesis by Philip F. Green.

Since those founding days of the University in 1870, there has always been some form of sports and intramurals. From the first races down the gravel road from High Street to University Hall, and the informal games in the pasture, to this Fall Quarter's thirty different activities, the intramural program has grown with the University.

The first formal university venture into intramurals was in 1881 when Professor Albert Tuttle addressed a mass meeting of all male students. After this meeting, the students set up simple organization to establish rules for competition. The years 1883-1890 saw the University set aside four acres for intramurals just north of the present oval, and several sports' clubs were founded. In 1897, the legislature allocated money to build and maintain a gymnasium. The Physical Education Department, in 1908, decided for a number of reasons not to have intercollegiate baseball; so it became the first intramural sport sponsored by physical education.

In 1913, Mr. John W. Wilce was appointed the first Intramural Director. Ohio State and Michigan were the first schools in the nation to have intramural departments with assigned directors of programs.

During the World War I years and the early twenties, intramural programs existed but were quite small and consisted of few sports.

In 1928, Mr. Harold Wood was appointed Intramural Director and organized many well-established programs, including a score-card system still in use at The Ohio State University. In 1929, over 150 universities studied the Ohio State program, noted in the Journal of American Association of Health and Physical Education and Recreation as the "best organized department in the country."

One of Mr. Wood's most outstanding achievements was not in sports but finance. He and Mr. L. W. St. John were able to present and have approved by the Board of Trustees a new finance program. This program, in 1932, removed the intramural budget from the unpredictable athletic-gate receipts and outside sources to a fifty cent addition to the student health fee. The student health fee, student union fee, and the library fee were consolidated in 1934 and are the basis for the student fee which today supports most of the activities under the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. This system has been copied by most universities in the United States.

In 1925, women students came into the intramural picture with a sorority and inter-class competition in hockey, archery, and volleyball. In 1929, Miss Dorothy Sumption was appointed Women's Intramural Director and began expanding the program.

An overview of the intramural and extramural sports program for women might be stated in the following way. From 1925 through the thirties, intramural competition was mainly among sororities and in the form of inter-class tournaments. In the forties, the sororities and town-student groups were most active in intramural competition. There was a marked decline in inter-class tournaments; and although a few such tournaments continued into the next decade, it could be fairly said the forties were really the end of this phase of competition. On the other hand, this was the decade women's sports' clubs began to be firmly established; and throughout this period, they gained popularity each year.

In 1938, Mr. L. G. Staley became Men's Intramural Director and held a program together during the World War II years and until his retirement in 1964. With the return of the students to the campus in the late forties and fifties, the men's program grew to a degree where nineteen different sports were offered. Men returning from the service all wanted to compete in a sports program and thus a start of big intramural programs.

In the women's program in the fifties, the sports'-club program began to flourish. The fifties and sixties found intramural competition in sororities declining, and like the men's program having a great increase in the dormitory division with the new men's and women's dormitories being constructed. The men's intramural program stayed very strong and has grown greatly during the fifties and sixties.

In the sixties, the men's and women's sports' clubs or extramural competition has increased greatly. Both men and women have ten to fifteen active clubs. Most of these carry on contests with other midwest schools and some even competing in national tournaments.

In 1968, under the area of Student Affairs, the title was changed to "University Recreation and Intramural Sports" under Mr. Frederic Beekman for men and Miss Phyllis Bailey for women. The University has increased finances and staff in an attempt to better serve the 44,000 students now on The Ohio State University campus. In 1968-1969 over 20,000 students were served by this area.

As the University enters its second century of growth, so does athletics, intramurals, and recreation. Even with the changes over the years and its plans for the future, the primary objective is still, "Sports for everyone" -- everyone participating in a sport.

THE PERSONALITIES

The following section provides brief sketches of each of those who have served as the chief student personnel administrators of The Ohio State University. The tenure of executive service is noted next to each name:

BLAND L. STRADLEY 1944-1956

"His influence on higher education and on the lives of young people, the charm and friendliness with which he projected the effective work of this institution, and the thoroughness with which he penetrated the purposes of The Ohio State University in its relationship to all other universities create voids which will not be filled easily..."

- Novice G. Fawcett, August, 1957.

Bland L. Stradley provided The Ohio State University with its first executive coordination of student personnel services.

Extensively prepared to be the first Vice President of the newly coalesced student relations area, Dr. Stradley served for twenty-four years as University Examiner and, from 1937-1944, concurrently as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

A graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, the Vice President did graduate work at Harvard University and was awarded honorary degrees by Ohio Northern University, Wilberforce University, the University of Dayton, Central State College, and Ohio Wesleyan. Dr. Stradley was President of the North Central Association and also served as Chairman of Membership and Inspection of the Ohio College Association.

The University, whose students honored him with membership in Sphinx, Romophos, and Bucket and Dipper, awarded Dr. Stradley one of its first The Ohio State University Distinguished Service Awards in 1952.

WILLIAM S. GUTHRIE 1956-1961

"...A great part of his success was due to the fact that he involved the people a decision or policy would affect in its making..."

- Charles R. Gambs, Associate Dean under Guthrie

William S. Guthrie had unique qualifications for being Executive Dean. He had served with effectiveness in five different personnel roles before being named to coordinate all of them...and others. Dean Guthrie had served as Assistant Dean of Men, Director of Student Employment (which became Student Financial Aids), Director of Orientation Programs, Assistant to the Vice President for Student Relations, and Junior Dean and Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

He had published the widely circulated annual studies on "Application to the Professional Schools and Colleges in the U.S.," and he had written in a series of case studies on the problems of college and university presidents for the Institute for College and University Administrators at the Harvard Business School.

Named Executive Dean in 1957, Dean Guthrie was honored by members of his profession in 1961 when they elected him president of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators.

An Assistant Professor on the teaching staff of the School of Social Work, Dean Guthrie holds a Bachelors and Masters degree and has studied at Columbia University.

JOHN T. BONNER 1961-1968

"Dean Bonner was always interested in meaningful and constructive student involvement, particularly in student participation on administrative committees..."

- 1965 Student Body President Thomas E. Workman

John T. Bonner brought a rich academic and scholarly research background to the top personnel administrator's post.

Holding a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, a Master of Arts, and a Doctor of Philosophy degrees, Dr. Bonner had lectured at the University of Michigan and Purdue University in addition to serving as a visiting member of the faculties of the University of California, the University of Florida, and the Air Force Institute of Technology. At The Ohio State University, he was a member of the faculties of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and the College of Administrative Science for fifteen years.

Appointed Executive Dean, Student Relations, in 1961, Dr. Bonner, who has authored or contributed to over forty books and articles, served

seven years in that role before his designation as Vice President for Educational Services in 1968.

During his tenure in Student Relations, students honored him with membership in Sphinx and Bucket and Dipper.

JOHN T. MOUNT 1968-Present

"The success, both academic and personal, of countless University students and alumni can be directly attributed to his understanding counsel at crucial periods in their University careers."

- President Novice G. Fawcett, 1968

As had Bland L. Stradley, John T. Mount had over two decades of academic and administrative experience before assuming the Vice Presidency for Student Affairs.

His background in student personnel work began as a student. Mr. Mount participated in many all-campus activities as well as several within the College of Agriculture. Serving as President of the Agriculture College Council, Mr. Mount was elected to Sphinx Honorary as an undergraduate. Shortly after his graduation, he began his academic career serving as Junior Dean, Assistant Dean and Secretary and as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor in the College of Agriculture.

Mr. Mount earned the Bachelor of Science degree at The Ohio State University and the Master of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. He had taught at Wisconsin, Colorado A. and M., and the Ontario Agricultural College.

When Novice G. Fawcett assumed the University Presidency in 1956-1957, he named Mr. Mount his Administrative Assistant. Three years later he was promoted to Vice President and Secretary of the University; and, in 1964, he was appointed to coordinate a new area, Educational Services, as Vice President.

President Fawcett assigned him a greater scope of responsibilities in 1968 when it was recommended to the Board of Trustees that Mr. Mount become Vice President for Student Affairs.

CAROLINE M. BREYFOGLE 1912-1918

"... We the women students of The Ohio State University, through the medium of the Women's Council, do hereby petition for the appointment in the immediate future of a Dean of Women, who shall have the much-needed supervision, now entirely lacking, over our cultural as well as our general welfare, and over the various activities of our student body..."

- The original petition of the Women's Student Council requesting a Dean of Women, 1911.

The Ohio State University's first Dean of Women had rather extensive academic training. She spent her freshman year at Wellesley, some time at The Ohio State University, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Chicago. Dean Breyfogle did work for three semesters at the University of Berlin and was Associate Professor of Biblical History and Literature for five years at Wellesley.

In 1911, she earned the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago.

Said President Orton, "No traditions exist, no precedents have been established; and it is hoped that with the genuine cooperation of the faculty and students, Miss Breyfogle may be able not only to justify abundantly this new office but to make an important contribution to the education of young women." (1912)

ELISABETH CONRAD 1919-1926

Dean Conrad received her Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Wisconsin and taught in the Romance Language Department. In the minutes of July 8, 1919, meeting of the Board of Trustees, "The President recommended her appointment as Dean of Women with voting privileges in the University Faculty and in such college faculties as may be deemed applicable."

It was Dean Conrad who wrote the President in 1923 recommending that a Committee on Student Affairs be appointed. She suggested that it be composed of four faculty members and five students. She continued active support of the Women's Student Council and other activities for women students as well as a freshman-lecture series.

JESSICA FOSTER 1926

ESTHER ALLEN GAW 1927-1943

Dean Gaw served as Professor and Associate Dean at Mills College, California, before her appointment at The Ohio State University. She was a graduate of Western Reserve and obtained the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Iowa.

Dean Gaw had faith in students and their ability to assume responsibility. It was under her leadership that the Student Assistant Program was originated. She was a scholar and an outstanding teacher.

CHRISTINE Y. CONAWAY 1943-1967

"Concern for the welfare of the individual at all times has been a strong underlying characteristic of Dean Conaway's work with students."

- President Novice G. Fawcett, February, 1967.

Dean Conaway personified the professionalism she worked so hard to develop in her staff at The Ohio State University and in the personnel discipline nationally through her numerous national leadership roles. Serving longer than any other person as Dean of Women, Mrs. Conaway also was President of the National Conference on College Fraternities and Societies, Vice President of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, a member of the National Executive Council of Alpha Lambda Delta, and an Executive Committee member of the American College Personnel Association. She also chaired the subcommittee on Continuing Education for Women of Ohio Governor James Rhodes' Committee on the Status of Women.

Joining the University staff in 1937 as Assistant to the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, she rose to Acting Secretary of the College, a post which she held until her appointment as Dean of Women in 1944.

She holds the Bachelors and Masters degrees --both from The Ohio State University and was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Otterbein College. Throughout her twenty-four-year tenure as Dean, she has also provided leadership and fostered the

growth of The Ohio State University Mother's Clubs.

In her student days at the University, Dean Conaway was elected President of the Women's Self-Government Association and was the first President of the Intercollegiate Association of Women Students. She was elected into membership in Chimes, Mortar Board, and other campus organizations.

JOSEPH A. PARK 1927-1952

"In the final summation, just what is the function of a Dean of Men? To Mr. Joseph Park, it is man whose office is not surrounded by secretaries who frantically flourish appointment books. It is a man who, within the limits of his official duties, possesses the time and patience to meet with and talk to all students who seek his advice. In this, Joe Park has succeeded; it is still possible for any problem-laden college man to see the Dean of Men."

- 1948 Sundial Editor

"...Joe Park helped to build the OSU. He was the first Dean of Men, and as the years went by became known as one of the best. He understood young men and knew how to guide their useful energies into constructive channels..."

- Howard L. Bevis, 1952

The University's first Dean of Men was the youngest such Dean in the "Western Conference" at the time of his appointment in 1927. Named "Student Counselor," in this year, his office was relabeled Dean of Men in 1929. Previous to his appointment, Dean Park had served as Executive Secretary of the University YMCA for seven years. At that time, the "Y" included functions such as securing housing and employment for men--two services Dean Park "brought" with him into the newly created Dean's role.

He received his Bachelor's degree from The Ohio State University and was awarded an honorary doctorate by Bowling Green State University in 1949.

Much of the credit for initiating and developing a Student Senate and Student Court are due to Dean Park. He also originated and followed through on his idea to convert areas of the stadium into dormitory facilities.

Dean Park was the recipient of the highest award of the National Interfraternity Conference in 1951, a gold medal for distinguished service to youth. He also exerted national leadership as President of the National Association of Deans and Advisors of Men, and as President of the National Conference of College Fraternities and Sororities.

MYLIN ROSS 1952-1967

"...Mylin Ross' success has been the result of students perceiving 'The Dean' not as an administrative or 'professional' position, but as a person... A person who epitomized the kindness, patience, reasoned judgment, and consistent honesty so essential to treating others humanely and working with them effectively..."

- Eileen M. Roach, 1966 Outstanding Senior Woman

With five years' service as an Assistant Dean of Men in 1952, Mylin Ross was appointed as the University's second Dean of Men in May of that year. His successful tenure at The Ohio State University had been prefaced by many years of experience in educational administration and instruction. He taught and coached at Hamilton County's Anderson Junior High as did he at St. Bernard (Ohio) Junior High where he was elevated to principal. In 1937, Dean Ross was named physical education director and coach at Barrett Junior High in Columbus. He later served as principal at Dana Avenue Elementary, Franklinton Elementary, and Highland Elementary Schools.

Dean Ross has been honored by the students he served, his professional peers, and his hometown of Lebanon, Ohio. Named Lebanon's Outstanding Citizen of National Prominence in 1958, Dean Ross was honored with membership in all three Ohio State student honoraries: Romophos, Bucket and Dipper, and Sphinx. The Professional Interfraternity Council honored him for "outstanding service to the campus community and his profession" in 1949. In 1958, The Ohio Association of Student Personnel Administrators chose him as its President.

Dean Ross holds the Bachelor of Science degree in Education and the Masters degree--the latter obtained just before his twenty-seven months' Navy service in the Atlantic and Pacific

RUTH H. WEIMER 1967-1969

"...Her impact on the lives of students at The Ohio State University as well as on students throughout the country in Mortar Board, Associated Women Students and other organizations will be of lasting value. She represents the best in womanhood, a true scholar, leader and servant to humanity."

- John T. Mount, September, 1969.

Dean Weimer received her Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from the University of Illinois and joined the staff as an Assistant to the Dean of Women. She was quickly promoted to Assistant Dean and later Associate Dean of Women. She had the happy quality of working well with others be they students, faculty, administrators, parents or members of a variety of community organizations. She was an initiator willing to experiment with the demands of the changes that were taking place in the ever growing population of a large institution of higher learning. She served as National President of Mortar Board for six years, as Vice President and later President of the American Association of College Honor Societies. Dean Weimer was a member of the Executive Board of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors and served a term as National President. She served as the first Dean of Students at The Ohio State University and has left a lasting impression on the lives of hundreds of students.

KENNETH L. BADER 1969-Present

"Dean Bader has demonstrated his interest in students since joining the faculty at The Ohio State University. Through the College of Agriculture, he worked with students in their extracurricular program and helping them in the developing of their leadership responsibilities."

- John T. Mount, September, 1969.

Dean Bader not only worked with students in the classroom and at the college level but also as Director of Student Activities and Associate Dean of Students prior to his appointment as Dean of Students. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Education, the Master of Science degree in Agronomy, and his Doctor of Philosophy from The Ohio State University. As a counselor of undergraduate students, he served in the College of

Agriculture and Home Economics, and later he was named Assistant Dean, Student Affairs, in that college. Dr. Bader was one of forty students selected for the American Council on Education Academic Administration Internship Program. Under this program, he spent the year 1966-1967 at the University of California, Irvine, observing and working closely with the administration, faculty, and students. He was selected as a member of Ohio Stater's Inc., and has been active in various fraternal and honor societies.